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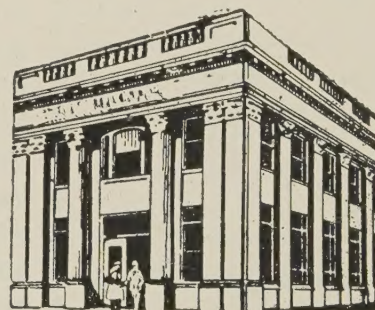
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STATEMENT OF CONDITION

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MARCH 19, 1948



RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 987,833.22
U. S. Government Securities	4,040,702.52
Other Bonds and Securities	614,692.68
Loans and Discounts	1,635,812.46
Overdrafts	18.85
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	37,400.00
Other Resources	5,000.00

TOTAL \$7,321,459.73

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 100,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Undivided Profits (Net)	14,908.90
Reserve Accounts	115,787.79
Deposits	6,990,581.99
Other Liabilities	181.05

TOTAL \$7,321,459.73



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Egyptian



OPENS THE DOORS OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

Volume 3, Number 1


April, 1948

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The Open Door

OUCH!

I have just regaled myself during the holidays with what you wrote about H. Allen Smith's nasty books and the nasty words he has now said about you in his recent book entitled *Lo, the Former Egyptian*.

After reading that book and finding the EGYPTIAN KEY so surreptitiously cast into fame, I have eagerly sought and obtained some of his other books, which I have read and split my sides with glee.

While it may require a morbid mind to enjoy such trash I must confess a pleasure in reading such works as Chic Sales' *Specialist* and Henry Allen Smith's *Sex Stuff*. They are harmless and amusing and you must have been feeling your age when you castigated him so severely. I suggest that you try some Vitamin A and then read them again and laugh.

Above all you have placed H. Allen Smith in the Hall of Fame and he has advertised the Editor of

the EGYPTIAN KEY to a happy go lucky world. *Lo, the Former Egyptian* has given me many laughs, just as Bob Burns has turned the jokes on Van Buren, Arkansas.

To you and H. Allen Smith must go the glory of putting McLeansboro on the map. Had you not roasted him he might never have returned to his old home in Southern Illinois and written so amusingly about it.

May 1948 find both you and Smith in Hollywood, he rolling in liquor, you rolling in dough.

S. E. Quindry
Springfield, Illinois

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OBJECTION SUSTAINED

My sister and I enjoy the KEY. We have spent almost 80 years in Southern Illinois, and have seen many of the places referred to in your magazine.

I object to the term "Illinois Ozarks" for our hills. I like the word "Makandas" much better.

Etta Root Edwards
Pinckneyville, Illinois

GRACIOUS GOODNESS

You are doing a great work for our Egypt in helping to preserve the better traditions from our past, to recognize the better actualities of our present and to anticipate a better, richer future.

Mrs. O. P. Lively
Willisville, Illinois

VOLUNTEER WORKER

I want to say that I enjoyed the article written by Mr. J. W. Allen on the "Pioneer Village in Southern Illinois." I hope this can be done, and if I can help with the history of Jackson County I would count it a pleasure. I belong to a very large family—all pioneers of Southern Illinois.

Mrs. Ida Gilbert Phillips
Cleveland Heights, Ohio

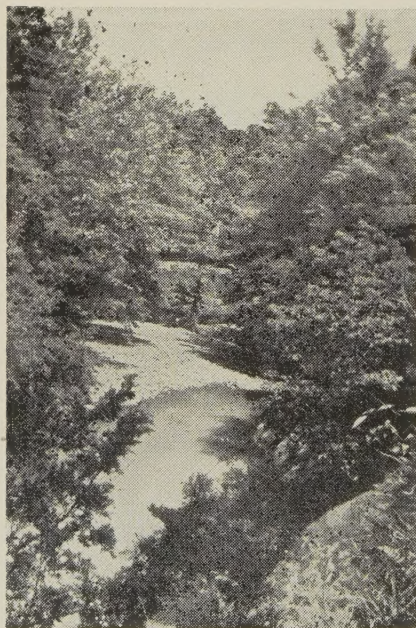
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Joe Scoby
Carterville, Illinois

OUR COVER...

Bay Creek, Bell Smith Springs Area.
(Photo by W. H. Farley, Harrisburg.)



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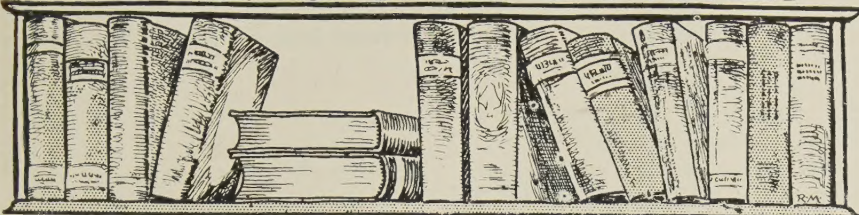
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KEY BOOK SHELF



H. Allen Smith
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Dear Mr. Smith:

This winter we have gone collegiate—that is we have not worn a hat. The reason is not a collegiate one—it is you. All our life we have tried to be modest but now we are having trouble getting a hat on our head.

You are the responsible party. We have you to thank. To think that our publication, the EGYPTIAN KEY, should have been the cause of a book being written by a great author like H. Allen Smith, and then for that book to be published by a great publishing house such as Doubleday and Company—well it is just too utter, utter.

Lo, the Former Egyptian, you unhesitatingly state, was brought into being by the EGYPTIAN KEY. No greater honor could we have. We have now reached the pinnacle, the acme, so to speak. Of course we have read *Lo*. We are glad that after all these years we have succeeded in nettling you sufficiently so that you acknowledge your roots.

As we read your latest effusion, we recalled the first time we saw your natal town, McLeansboro. That was back in 1917 when McLeansboro claimed to have the largest courthouse yard in the state. The tiny seat of justice was all but lost in the huge acreage. You then were only ten years old and of course do not remember our visit to your town. Nor did the citizenry know of the future glory you would bring to their city.

It is unfortunate that you left Illinois when you were seven. If you had stayed in Egypt we would not have found it necessary to

have criticized your former works. The refining influences of Egypt have been rubbed off by your contacts with Hoosiers, Buckeyes, and New Yorkers. We can detect the good results of even a short sojourn last year in Hamilton County.

Lo, the Former Egyptian, demonstrates why the United States does not like the foreign country of New York City. You have been a New Yorker so long that you cannot see any other part of the country through the proper eyes. You even got so cock-eyed about Indiana that you moved the Little Wabash River bodily from Egypt, Illinois, over to Indiana, and have it running through Huntington, where you claim to have spent some years. That river at Huntington, Allen, is the Wabash River. Remember *On the Banks of the Wabash?* That song was written by Paul Dresser, of Terre Haute, Indiana, a brother of Theodore Dreiser. Paul Anglicized the family name. You overlooked Paul in your listing of famous Hoosiers. He and his song will be remembered when his precocious brother Theodore will have passed into that limbo of you know what.

Nevertheless, with all its errors of fact and sins of omission, *Lo, the Former Egyptian* does the trick. The prodigal has returned. All is forgiven. Bring out the fatted calf. Lest some carping enemy say that we have been bought by the honor you have given our magazine, let us hasten to comment that we are feeling a little pride in your latest book and considerable for our influence on the world. This latest book of yours has less coarseness, less crassness, less obscenity, less un-Egyptian standards than any you have written.

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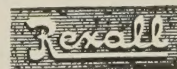
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Your three-installment profile of Bing Crosby that appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post* several years ago showed us that you could if you would. The *Post* is a family magazine, consequently, you could not be New Yorkish but had to be natural as a "former Egyptian."

And by the way, we stand with our use of the adjective "former." Your book proves it. You state in *Lo* that the Englishman who wrote the book we criticized knew more about the Midwest than we did. That is a matter of opinion, but we know that we know more about the Midwest than a certain "former Egyptian." If you were well versed on the land of your nativity you would know that the *Illinois Guide*, a WPA project, is far from omniscient and not in too good standing with many, including librarians. You would know more of the glories of Egypt. You would know of Frances Crane, who has published more books than you have. You would have heard of J. P. McEvoy, you would know of Harry Hamilton, you would have heard of Marie Campbell, and Robert Lewis Taylor. You would know, but why show you up publicly. Suffice to say that Egypt has turned out her share of writers.

Why did you overlook the animal statue in McLeansboro when you described the city of your birth? Why did you distort the claim about airplane mail? Why didn't you travel over Egypt and learn of its many beauties and its loveliness? You probably had a reason and why should we carp about it?

Enough of bickering, Allen. On to our muttons. Our thanks for the free advertising you have given the EGYPTIAN KEY. We also are proud that you used it as a source book for *Lo*. We can recognize our offspring many places in your book. Also our gratitude for the boost you have given our ego. Please thank Messrs. Doubleday and Company for us. It was nice of them to spend seventy-five cents to send us a review copy by air express.

Let us say one more thing and then we will quit. The next time you come to Egypt, Allen, come

see us. We would like to show you around over the area. And, Allen, don't wait thirty-three years the next time.

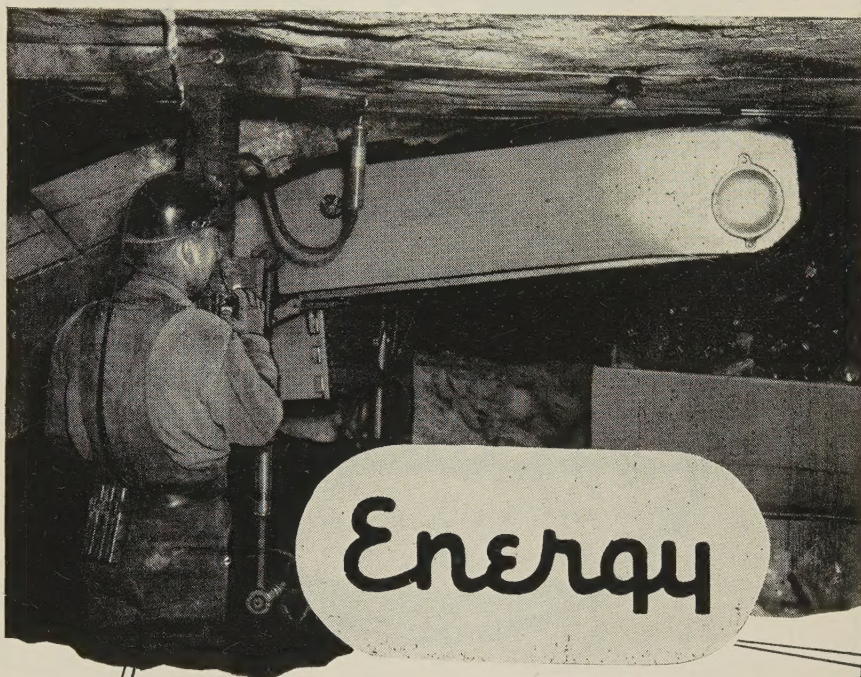
The best of wishes from an Egyptian—not former.

Will Griffith, Editor
EGYPTIAN KEY.

For a number of years, Cliff Raymond reported the news of the Illinois General Assembly. Later, he turned to editorial writ-

ing, but not before he had acquired certain lasting impressions about our law-making body. Chief among them is the conviction that the goings-on in our state capital are not always the grave undertakings we are wont to believe.

The Honorable John Hale is a novel in which Raymond sharply, but fondly, satirizes the men who make up the legislature in Springfield. He calls the book "a



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comedy of American politics," and has created a delightful, but shrewd caricature of the Illinois legislature in the early part of this century.

John Hale was a young man from the North Side of Chicago

who believed it might be good training for his law practice to spend a term in the House of Representatives in order to see how laws actually were made. What he saw both amazed and impressed him, and there even were

times when he was inclined to think that he had bitten off more than he could chew.

Raymond has shown a great deal of ingenuity in this highly amusing chronicle of our law-makers. Another book with such a happy blend of levity and verity where politics and lawmaking are concerned, will be hard to find. Cliff Raymond is to be commended for this most readable novel.

Published by Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

Frances Crane has done it again.

In *Murder on the Purple Water*, Pat and Jean Abbott, Miss Crane's favorite detective and his wife, intended to do some fishing in the purple waters of the Gulf Stream at Key West, Florida. But solving a murder does not leave Pat much time for fishing, and keeping Jean out of dangerous spots is not always easy, either.

When the F. B. I. comes into the picture, complications arise by the dozen. Suspects will not stay put and everyone concerned seems to have a motive, which is exactly the sort of situation that Pat Abbott finds most intriguing.

Frances Crane has employed her usual skill in creating another amusing, fast-moving mystery. *Murder on the Purple Water* is one of her best. If you have read *Cinnamon Murder*, or *The Amethyst Spectacles*, you will not want to miss this one. And if you are not familiar with Miss Crane's smooth detecting, this is the book to begin with. We promise that you will want to go back and look up the others.

Published by Random House, New York.

When Herbert Krause's first novel, *Wind Without Rain*, was published, it was met with acclaim even from the more restrained critics. His second book bids fair to elicit even more favorable criticism.

The Thresher, as its name indicates, is the saga of the men who travel about in the wheat fields of Minnesota with their threshing rigs, finishing the harvest for the farmers. But it is

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more than just this; it is the story of a people, of a way of life.

Krause has a powerful, vivid prose style that is almost poetry at times. There is nothing *little* about *The Thresher*. It is big; big in scope, in feeling. Krause might have taken his plot direct from a Greek drama, so intensely do we feel the ominous passage of Time, "... Time which is here the villain and the hero," as he himself says of the book.

Superficially, it is the story of a man and his life and his love, but underneath, it is the story of *life*, of the universal struggle, unique only in that the author has, perforce, limited it to one locale.

To our way of thinking, the only flaw in the book is the fact that the author, like the majority of writers of today, felt that the picture would be incomplete if he were not "completely honest," and gave, a little too graphically for us, the backyard coarseness of his characters. Maybe it would be incomplete. We, personally, feel that his book would have gained, and certainly would have lost nothing essential, if he had omitted an occasional "earthy" phrase or passage. The book is big enough to survive on its own merits, without the crudeness.

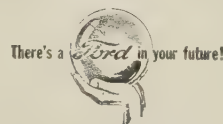
Published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

When a cataclysmic storm halts Fred Robinson's car enroute to New York for an evening's diversion, Robinson, perturbed, gets out to investigate. He finds, to his fright and amazement, that everyone in the vicinity save his wife and their maid and her son are mysteriously dead. It later appears that, excepting themselves, the whole world is dead, too.

How Fred and Martha Robinson with their maid Nora, and her son Osgood survive the Great Storm of the 1950's, makes *Adrift in a Boneyard* an amusing and sometimes hilarious tale. Their efforts to exist solely on their own, make a clever satire on our existing civilization. And what happens when the second Great Storm comes, is, well, definitely good escape reading.

Robert Lewis Taylor, the author, is a Carbondale boy, son of

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EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

Mrs. Mabel Taylor and Roscoe Taylor. He is now with the *New Yorker*. This is his first novel.

Published by Doubleday and Company, Inc., New York.

S. B.

"It seems in 1808 that everybody was going somewhere—and all were going by way of the Ohio River." In *The Wedgwood Pitcher*, Ruby Dell Baugher details the actual journey and removal of the entire Landor family—except the Doctor—from their beautiful brick home in Virginia to the newly acquired war-bonus land in Western Kentucky. Educated aristocrats that they were, they found understanding and living in friendly neighborliness with the hardy backwoodsmen a difficult task.

Miss Baugher's descriptions of the journey down the Ohio; reference to Zadoc Cramer's *The Navigator*, the early tourists' and river pilots' guide book, and the part Cave in Rock and other familiar places play in her story, make the book of interest to Egyptians. Through this chronicle of actual happenings between 1808 and 1812, the reader is given a good picture of living conditions among our pioneer forefathers.

The blue Wedgwood pitcher, like a shield, symbol to the Landor children of culture and refinement, is fanatically revered. The writer in general sustains suspense, though the story in the telling, drags in spots from overlong descriptions.

Ruby Dell Baugher is an invalid but has made a living for herself and mother through her writing. She has to her credit four books of poetry, a publication called *What I Have Learned*, and *The Wedgwood Pitcher*.

Published by Hobson Book Press, Cythiana, Kentucky.

K. G.

The startling success of the River Series brought several other series into being. Now something new has been added. Bobbs-Merrill Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana, has inaugurated the American Trails Series.

Jay Monaghan, secretary of

the Illinois State Historical Society, and Illinois State Historical Librarian, is the editor of the series. The first book issued was *The Wilderness Road*, by Robert L. Kincaid. This road, which ran through Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, was one that brought many of the early travelers to the then West.

The second book of the series is *The Overland Trail*, and it was written by the editor of the series, Jay Monaghan. In a graphic picturization of the emigrants to the west struggling from St. Louis to the Pacific, Monaghan writes the saga of the extension of our frontiers to the western ocean.

Both books are well written by men who "know their roads." We predict a very successful series on the American Trails.

Published by Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

For several years John Drury told the stories of historic houses in his column in the *Chicago Daily News*. Most of these were in the Chicago area, with a few interspersed from "down state." To Chicagoans "down state" means anything south of the Wisconsin line that is not in Chicago or Cook County. As a result of the popularity of his series, Drury enlarged the scope of his investigations and study, and evolved a book. This has been published under the name *Historic Midwest Houses*.

The volume is a fascinating one, telling as it does some of the history, the customs, and the lore of that portion of our nation that is loosely termed the Midwest. Drury writes the stories in a workmanlike manner, and the accompanying pictures are excellent.

The only complaint we want to lodge is that only two houses were chosen from Egypt—the Saucier house at Cahokia, and the Pierre Menard mansion, near Fort Kaskaskia State Park. Beyond doubt there are several others that warrant inclusion in such a compilation. In fact, our only criticism of the book, is one of omission. We would like to have seen it include about twice as many of the historic houses of the region.

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Possibly Drury is saving the others for a second volume. We hope so.

Published by University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis.

Cecilia Ray Berry has edited a book titled *Folk Songs of Old Vincennes*. This collection of almost forty of the old French songs of the pre-Revolutionary War days at Vincennes is of considerable interest to Egyptians.

The French settlements along the Mississippi River, Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher, and Kaskaskia, were contemporary to Vincennes, and the lives and customs of the inhabitants, comparable.

Readers of the KEY will be interested in comparing the words of *La Gui-annee* as printed in the KEY with those as given by Miss Berry. The comparison shows how folk songs were changed in the different localities, but nevertheless, held the same general shape and form.

Folk Songs of Old Vincennes gives the piano score for each song along with the French words and the English translations. It is a valuable book for folk song enthusiasts.

Published by H. T. FitzSimons Company, Chicago.

Midland Humor, edited by Jack Conroy, is a new anthology of regional humor, this time devoted to stories and legends of the Midwest. Herein is collected representative fiction of the rib-tickling type from the earliest writers to present day authors.

This is truly an excellent collection, representing the most common types of humor present throughout the history of the Midwest. From the wit of the early traders and rivermen, to the more sophisticated humor of Thurber and Tarkington, the collection is most comprehensive.

There is something here to please every taste, whether it be a tale to elicit only a quiet chuckle, or an uproarious story that calls for nothing less than unrestrained hilarity.

Published by A. A. Wyn, New York.

W. G.

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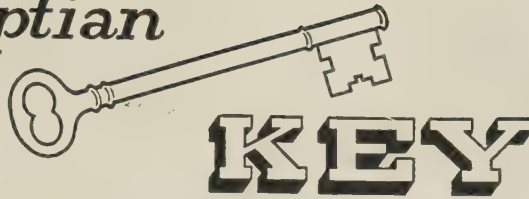
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Egyptian



OPENS THE DOORS OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

We Are Tired -- Are You?

By WILL GRIFFITH

WE read in our local newspaper that another survey is to be made of a portion of Egypt. It makes no difference what organization is to make the survey. It makes no difference what the survey is expected to reveal. We are tired of surveys. Are you?

What good would it do us to go to a doctor only to have him make another diagnosis and then not give us any medicine? We have been surveyed to death here in Egypt. What medicine does anyone offer us?

The newspaper story reads: "Sights will also be trained on the consequences of the dwindling coal industry, if and why people like to live in Southern Illinois, if and why they would not prefer residence in larger cities. . . ."

Why cannot our citizens, why cannot our well wishing friends, why cannot our politicians, do and say something constructive for us? Why must everyone whet his dagger, file his lance, and sharpen his sword when he strikes that pose of a well-wishing friend?

Political students will recall the Burchard incident. James G. Blaine beyond doubt would have been president of the United States if it had not been for the unsolicited and unapproved remarks made by that over-solicitous friend of Blaine's, when in a few words he put the cold hand of political death upon the deserving Blaine.

We read in the daily press that there is more unemployment in Egypt than elsewhere. That may be a fact, but we doubt it. We know of one civic organization of Egypt that spent good money for an advertisement in a St. Louis newspaper in an endeavor to find four stenographers to fill positions in Egypt. We know of contractors who cannot get enough workers in the building trades. We know of factories in Egypt that carry advertisements almost constantly in the newspapers seeking

factory workers.

Have *you* noticed the "mobs" of unemployed that throng the streets of Egypt? Have *you* noticed that visitors to Egypt cannot get their cars through the streets of the towns in Egypt because of the army of unemployed howling for jobs? Have *you*?

We have preached the abolition of the philosophy of defeatism. We have pounded away in favor of a positive psychology. Yet, certain sources of news constantly put forth these slanders on the economic status of Egypt. Coincidental with the release of the story of this great unemployment in Egypt, we heard the president of one of the largest banks in Egypt, himself a student of affairs financial and industrial, and one of the best informed men in Egypt on such matters, make the public statement that Egypt today was the bright spot on the industrial map of Illinois. Who is right?

Seriously, do you expect to be cold next year or the year after because the coal supplies are exhausted in Egypt? Ask coal men how long the unmined supply of coal in Egypt will last at the present rate of consumption. Read the annual report of the State Bureau of Mines. We have a file of these books in the KEY office. You are welcome to come up and read them.

At a public meeting at Marion a year ago last January, a coal operator, who is now an official of the Illinois Coal Operators Association, told the group to which he was speaking the impossibility of exhausting the coal supply of Egypt within the next hundred years. His speech was carried by the wire services and appeared in most Egyptian dailies. We heard him say it. Did you? We read the news accounts. Did you?

In a report to Governor Green by Doctor M. M. Leighton, chief of the state geological survey, dated March 11, 1948, Doctor Leighton stated that through the work of his department, an additional market

has been opened up for Illinois coal. This is a new process by which Illinois coal can now be used for the manufacture of metallurgical coke.

Doctor Leighton stated: "At present, it is estimated that Southern Illinois has approximately three billion tons of high temperature coking coal available in its two commercial seams, the Number 5 and the Number 6 seam."

The Bureau of Mines gives the production of all coal mines in the twenty-eight counties of Egypt as 35 million tons annually. Take your own pencil and check our mathematics. If we mine 35 million tons each year it will take us 86 years to exhaust the present known supply in those two seams of coal in Egypt. Dwindling coal industry?

We are tired. Are you? Away with surveys. Now is the time for action. A man is known for his good deeds, not for his surveys.

If there is anyone in all Egypt who does not know what is needed to make Egypt *even* better,

let him come to the KEY office. We will tell him—and no survey will be necessary.

Please note that we said "*even*" better. We know that Egypt is one of the best spots in all America. And we as Americans believe that the United States is the best place on earth. We are not internationalists, we are not one-worlders, we are not "survey-ers," we are Americans and Egyptians—nothing else. If this be treason make the most of it.

When we see and hear about all the effort spent and the supplies and money sent to Europe for other peoples, we cannot help but wonder if those Egyptians who work so hard for the people of foreign lands would work just half as hard for Egypt, spend half as much money on Egypt, shed half as many tears over Egypt, how close to perfection would life be in Egypt.

Say a good word for the United States—say a good word for Egypt, Illinois.

Auto Carrier on the Ohio

New automobiles are transported down the Ohio River on barges. A barge tow passes through the lock at Golconda.

Courtesy Golconda Herald-Enterprise

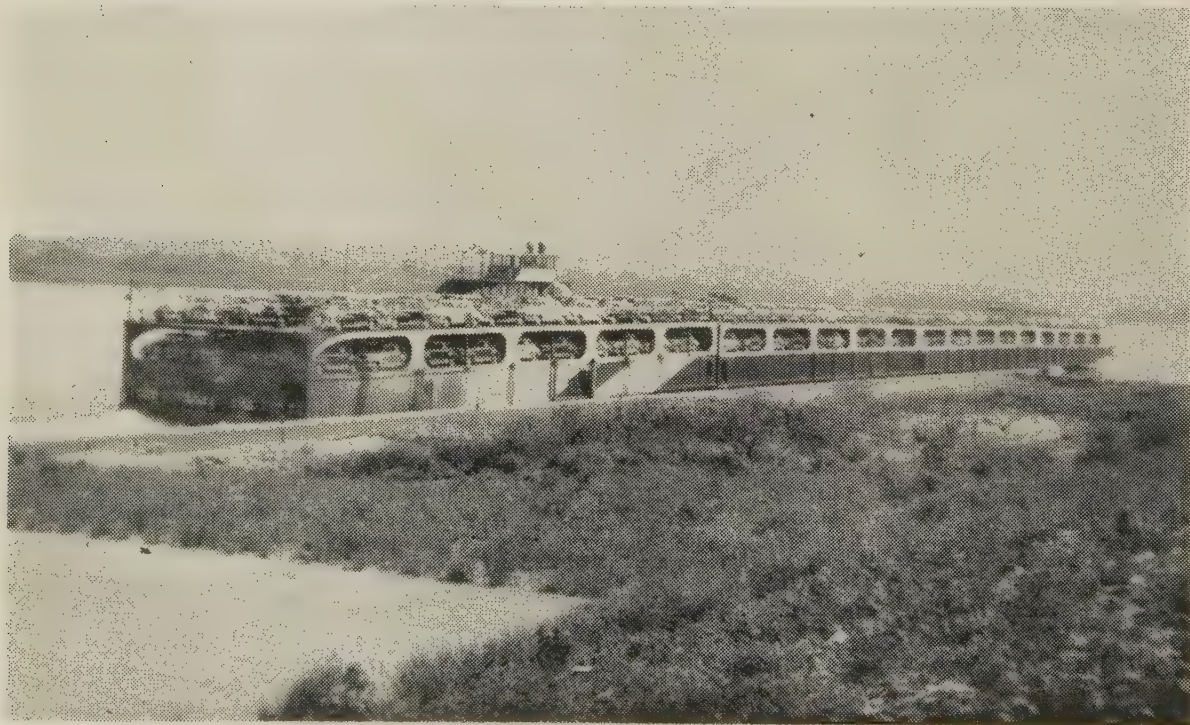




Photo by F. L. Huffman, Cairo

Iron and Old Lace

By GUYLA WALLIS MORELAND

SOME lady in waiting of Empress Eugenie's court might have stood on that graceful iron balcony; a Spanish Don could have courted his lady love through the intricacies of this grillwork. Cairo clearly demonstrates with its iron grillwork the widespread romantic influences to which it was exposed in the late 1800's.

Situated as it is at the confluence of the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, Cairo received both up and down river traffic, and logically, a conglomeration of ideas from all directions. By means of river boats plying their way up the Mississippi from New Orleans came the reflection of styles and fashions then in vogue both in the New World and the Old. This influence might have been seen in the styles of dress worn in those days, types of literature and music that were popular, or in milady's headdress. Today, we still can see the imprint of these infiltrations of culture in the nearly half a hundred examples of wrought and cast iron grillwork that adorn many of the buildings, public and private, in Cairo.

The earliest origin of such ornamental ironwork apparently stems from the Moors, who brought the

style to Spain when they conquered that country. From thence, through the Spanish, the vogue spread over most of eighteenth century Europe, and eventually to the New World. Outstanding examples still may be seen in South America and Mexico, in designs that have not changed appreciably, except for method of manufacture, since the days of the Moors.

We cannot say that the styles seen in Cairo are essentially Spanish or French in design, for by the time of their adoption by Cairo, this origin was lost from sight, since ironwork of this type was popular over almost the whole of Europe. The designers seem to have followed first, the classic-revival designs that were popular, and later, the designs made fashionable by Empress Eugenie and the designers of the Third Empire. We may say that such designs were those fashionable internationally, rather than that they stemmed from any one source. Today, they reflect the influences that were brought to Cairo because of its location, that are not seen to nearly so great an extent in other large, but then less well situated, cities of the day.

There has been considerable discussion con-



All photos this page by W. E. Aydt, Cairo

cerning the points of manufacture of this ironwork, since very few examples can be found that retain the manufacturer's mark. Apparently, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati manufactured the great-



er part that was shipped to Cairo. Because of its location, there was no great difficulty in receiving goods from any of these points along the Ohio or the Mississippi, and the costs were about the same from all points. John A. Bryan, St. Louis architect, states that ironwork from St. Louis probably came from the foundry of John D. McMurray. McMurray, who came from Ireland during the 1830's and remained in business in St. Louis for more than half a century, probably was the earliest man there to make ornamental ironwork. Other early foundries in St. Louis were Pullis Brothers, and Schikle, Harrison & Company.

Bryan says that the leading firm in Cincinnati was Miles Greenwood and Company. The foundry of Jones and Laughlin at Holly Springs, Mississippi, was famed throughout the lower Mississippi valley. We also may conclude that some ironwork was made in Cairo proper. An advertisement found



in the *Cairo Daily Democrat*, 1886, advertised, "... every description of WROUGHT-IRON WORK," made by John T. Rennie. His trade-mark has been found on a few of the railings, and other ironwork of old Cairo buildings that have been torn down. It does not seem, however, that more than a small per cent of the work was made in Cairo. Bryan says that because there was no flat surface of appreciable size on railings and fences, and such ironwork, the foundrymen could not cast their names on it as they could on columns, benches, gateposts, and stoves. This, then, may account for the failure to identify any of the remaining examples



with the manufacturer's mark.

The question also has arisen as to whether this decorative work is cast or wrought iron. The more glamorous conception would present some grizzled old craftsman carefully drawing up his design, then painstakingly hammering out the intricate pattern by hand. The facts seem to dispute this romantic theory. Cast iron was a new material in those days and all nationalities were finding use for it in ornamentation. Undoubtedly, there are a few examples of wrought ironwork in Cairo, but by the days of the late nineteenth century cast iron was cheaper, more readily obtainable, and "fancier." Wrought ironwork generally was made by one man who made up his own pattern, while pattern makers for cast iron often sold their designs to several different foundries. Cast iron cannot be altered the least bit from the pattern maker's design. The sand mold is made from the wood pattern, and then the melted iron is poured into the sand mold and left to cool. There is no hammering or chiseling done on the cast iron pieces after they are removed from the mold. They simply are set up and bolted together to form the completed design.

The most unusual type of ironwork found is of an entirely different nature. In the same issue before quoted of the *Daily Democrat*, S. Schwartz



Photo by F. L. Huffman, Cairo

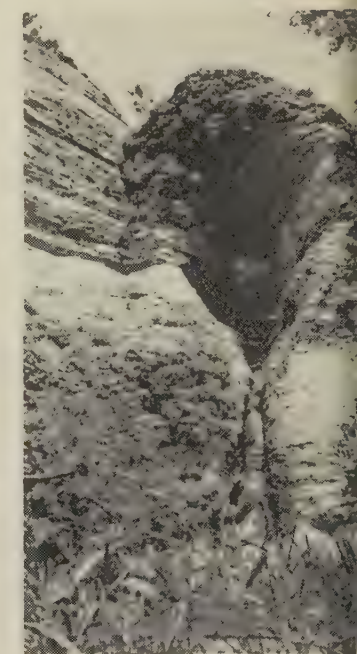
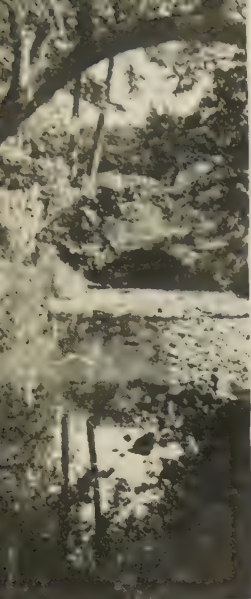
advertises: "Manufacture of hoopskirts at corner of Comm. Avenue and 8th Street. Hoopskirts for the millions. Hoopskirts for the pew and parlor. Hoopskirts for the street. Hoopskirts for the carriage. So much for different shapes. We manufacture the most fashionable crinoline and of the finest steel. Spiral skirts, which are fastened by a set edged clasp, and are not liable to disjoint, as the common hoopskirts generally do.

"Old skirts repaired and made into a new shape. Ladies don't forget the place, on Comm. Avenue, near the corner of 8th Street.

"Skirts warranted for one year; if the steel breaks within that time they will be repaired gratis.
S. Schwartz.

Photo by W. E. Aydt, Cairo





Roaming Egypt

Top left—Scene, Giant City State Park. (Photo from collection of Dr. A. Lina G. Hamilton.) Top right—River shore at Cave in Rock. (Photo by Norman Miller, Peoria.) Center right—The Window, Pine Hills. (Photo by W. H. Farley, Harrisburg.) Left—Shadows on the creek. (Photo by Merrill E. Stricklin, Eldorado.) Lower right—Bluffs at Giant City State Park. (Photo by W. H. Farley, Harrisburg.)



IDOLS OF EGYPT

XIII. Lyman Trumbull

By WILL GRIFFITH

*An early fighter in the cause of freedom, he wrote
the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution.*

THREE great documents have been given to this world since its beginning. Three in six thousand years.

The first, the Decalogue, was given to Moses on Mount Sinai. The barons of England captured King John at Runnymede in 1215 A. D. and forced his signature to the Magna Charta.

The third time, free men meeting in freedom drew up a precious document. That charter of our liberties, the Constitution of the United States, stands today a model for all free mankind. Attempts have been made to write a better code, it has been copied and imitated, but, still today, it stands, the greatest of man-made documents setting up a government of, by, and for the people.

It has not been popular for several decades to worry too much about the Constitution. Along with the gay nineties, the Gibson girl figure, and respect for elders, the Constitution has been pushed into the background by the money-mad, power-crazy, un-Americans of the twentieth century. But the Constitution remains steadfast, the bulwark of American liberty. It remains because there always have been men who recognized it for what it is, the greatest man-made document of the world.

The battle for the Constitution has never been one fought to the accompaniment of brass bands, to the cheering of frenzied citizenry, to the applause of the multitudes. The battle for the Constitution has been waged by sober, earnest Americans, who felt the inspiration of that great document, who heard in its weighty phrases the song of liberty.

Our Constitution with its first ten amendments, called the Bill of Rights, was adopted at the beginning of this nation. So great was the foresight, the perspicacity, the patriotism of our founding fathers, that only nine permanent amendments have been added to that precious document.

To the honor of Illinois, and of course of Egypt, one of the ablest defenders of the Constitution was sent to the Senate of the United States from Southern Illinois. He never refused to rise to the defense of the Constitution when it was in danger. He believed in it. He loved it.

This staunch defender of the Constitution was Lyman Trumbull. He wrote the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, which prohibits slavery in the United States.

Because Lyman Trumbull was not a player to the galleries, not a "grand-stander," not a limelight seeker, he is not as well-known today as some of his contemporaries who were expert scene stealers.

Because he was not a man with idiosyncrasies, was not given to lurid living, was not a forward, pushing type, he today is not accorded the honor that rightfully is due him.

Born at Colchester, Connecticut, October 12, 1813, Lyman Trumbull came of a fine New England family. John Trumbull, a cooper, came to Massachusetts in 1639 from Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Among his descendants were three state governors. Jonathan Trumbull, was nicknamed "Brother Jonathan" by George Washington. This nickname became the personification of this infant country just as John Bull typified England. Several historic paintings, such as Cornwallis' Surrender at Yorktown, the Surrender of Burgoyne, the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, and a portrait of George Washington, were painted by John Trumbull, a relative of our Egyptian idol.

On his mother's side, Lyman was a descendant of Richard Mather, whose son and grandson were Increase and Cotton Mather. It was only natural that Lyman Trumbull should have a flaming desire to uphold the Constitution. Such a desire was born in his body. His ancestors had helped create this nation.

The family name originally was spelled Trumble, and was changed in 1766, according to Stuart's *Life of Jonathan Trumbull*.

Lyman Trumbull was the seventh son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Trumbull, who were the parents of eleven. This seventh child was of the seventh generation of Trumbulls in the Western World.

Although his father was probate judge, Lyman lived with the family on a New England farm. The farm and the judgeship did not provide sufficient income for Lyman to be sent to college. Several of his family had been Yale men, and Lyman greatly desired to go to Old Eli, but the family funds were exhausted by the time he finished Bacon Academy, at Colchester.

From the academy he entered the teaching world to teach one year (his nineteenth) in New Jersey. The following year he went to Georgia to be a teacher in a school in that state. He journeyed by boat to Charleston, South Carolina, and from there by railroad to Milledgeville, Georgia, then the state capital. From that town he walked seventy-five miles to Pike County, only to be disappointed in finding employment. Continuing his walk, he arrived in due time at Greenville, Georgia, where he obtained a position as principal of Greenville Academy at a salary of two hundred dollars a year plus

fees paid by the students.

In addition to his teaching duties, young Lyman read law in the office of Judge Hiram Warner, of the Superior Court of Georgia. At the age of twenty-four, young Trumbull started on horseback for the State of Illinois, across the Cherokee Tract and up the trails to enter Illinois at Shawneetown. From there he journeyed in a northwesterly direction to Belleville. He carried letters of introduction from Judge Warner to Adam W. Snyder and Alfred Cowles, lawyers.

In the three years Lyman had resided in Greenville, his surplus earnings had amounted to one thousand dollars and it was with this stake that he embarked upon his law career at Belleville. Before settling down, Trumbull went back to his family home at Colchester, Connecticut, returning to Belleville in 1837, to enter the law office of former governor John Reynolds, known as the "Old Ranger."

Three years later, Lyman Trumbull opened his own law office in Belleville with his younger brother who had joined him there, as a partner.

The study of the lives of great individuals must lead to the acceptance of one of two tenets. Either these great characters profit by what goes on around them by virtue of their powers of observation and assimilation or else there is a destiny that shapes our ends.

Trumbull, the evening of his arrival at Charleston, South Carolina, heard John C. Calhoun and Governor Robert Hayne speak at a nullification meeting. In November, 1837, Lyman wrote his father back at Colchester, and in a lengthy letter told him in detail of the mob action resulting in the murder of Elijah Lovejoy at Alton. Lyman did not view this disgraceful scene at first hand, but in nearby Belleville knew the full details and particulars.

John M. Palmer, in October, 1837, was in Griggsville, in Pike County, Illinois. He learned upon his return to his inn that a stranger had visited the town that evening, giving a lecture against slavery, had solicited signatures from the members of the audience to petitions to Congress asking that the slave trade between the states be prohibited and that slavery be abolished in the District of Columbia.

The next morning a disturbance in the street awakened Palmer who found that a mob was kicking and striking at the speaker of the previous evening, had pulled him from his horse, and had taken the petitions away from him. When Palmer went to the rescue of Lyman Trumbull, who was the youthful campaigner against slavery, their paths crossed for the first time. In the years to come these two Illinoisans were to work together many times against that old devil, slavery.

The young lawyer of the Belleville Bar was elected to the State Senate in 1840, as a candidate on the Democratic ticket. As fellow members of that legislature, the twenty-seven-year old Belleville lawyer had Abraham Lincoln, E. D. Baker, W. A. Richardson, John J. Hardin, John A. McClernand, and William H. Bissell. From that galaxy of state legislators was to come a president of the United States, a governor of Illinois, three United

States senators, a military hero of the Mexican War, and a general of the Civil War.

Early in his career, Lyman Trumbull displayed those qualities that were to be his hall-mark through the many years he was in public life. Foremost was that quality that made him always a gentleman. Quiet, reserved, dignified, the essence of honor, sincere, with, according to Horace White, of the *Chicago Tribune*, a "clear-cut style of speaking, not oratorical, but dignified, with the stamp of sincerity."

Stephen A. Douglas resigned as Secretary of

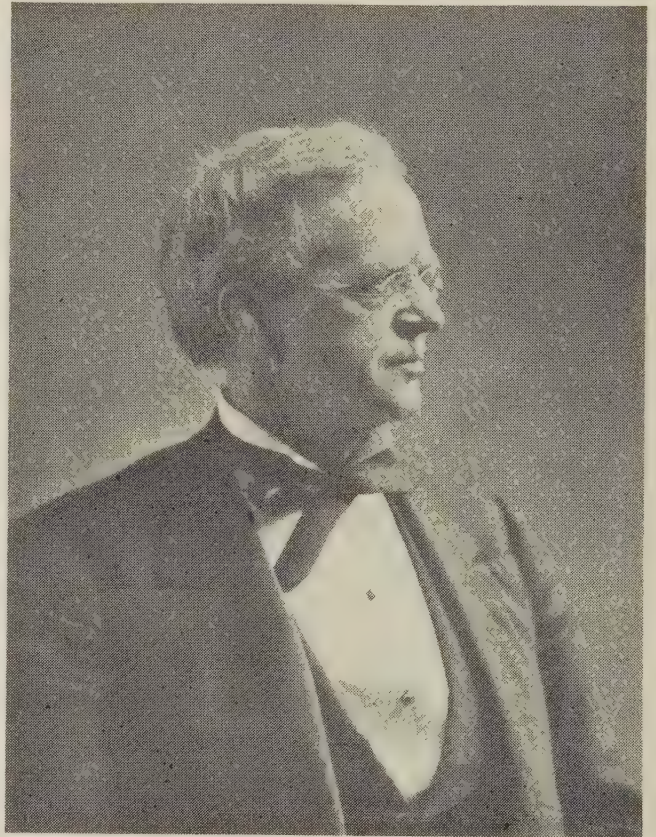


Photo courtesy Ill. State Historical Library
Lyman Trumbull

State of Illinois to become a justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. Lyman Trumbull was appointed his successor on February 27, 1841. He held the office two years, resigning at the request of Governor Thomas Ford, with whom he differed over the State Bank. Writing home during his incumbency of the office of Secretary of State, Lyman told how he slept in one of the committee rooms of the State House, thus curtailing his expenses. Upon his resignation, he returned to Belleville and the practice of law.

Lyman Trumbull married Julia M. Jayne, of Springfield, June 21, 1843. Norman B. Judd was the best man at the wedding. Miss Jayne had been a bridesmaid to Mary Todd at her marriage to Abraham Lincoln the previous November. The Trumbull wedding trip back to the old family home in

Connecticut, was made by steamboat from St. Louis to Wheeling, Virginia, then by stage to Cumberland, Maryland, and by rail to New York and Connecticut. They returned by way of Michigan to visit Trumbull's brothers there.

A son, Lyman, was born May 4, 1844, but died in infancy. Later five more sons blessed the Trumbulls, three of them living to manhood.

Lyman Trumbull started his political career. He was defeated for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1846, largely through the influence of Governor Thomas Ford. He then was nominated for Congress from the First District on the Democratic ticket but lost the election.

The fortunes of politics changed. Trumbull was elected judge of the Illinois Supreme Court, Southern Division, in 1848. His associates on the court were Samuel H. Treat and John D. Caton. In 1852, he was re-elected to the Supreme Bench for a term of nine years but resigned after a year and a half because the small salary was not sufficient for his needs.

Forty-five years later, before the Chicago Bar Association, Chief Justice Magruder said of Lyman Trumbull and his service on the Supreme Bench, that no lawyer could study Trumbull's decisions, "without being satisfied that the writer of them was an able, industrious and fair-minded judge. All his judicial utterances . . . are characterized by clearness of expression, accuracy of statement, and strength of reasoning. They breathe a spirit of reverence for the standard authorities and abound in copious reference to those authorities The decisions of the court, when he spoke as its organ, are today regarded as among the most reliable of its established precedents."

Trumbull entered the legal and political phase of his life at a time when slavery was the uppermost question in the minds of all thinking men of the nation. There never was any doubt as to his stand on the subject. He was opposed to the vicious institution. He was opposed to it constitutionally. Ever in Trumbull's life he advocated doing things the constitutional way.

Early in the momentous battle Trumbull appeared before the Illinois Supreme Court in the case of *Jarrot vs. Jarrot* and won a victory that forever put an end to slavery in Illinois.

When Stephen A. Douglas was campaigning in favor of the Nebraska Bill, Trumbull took the stump against the bill and Douglas. Although weak from the only serious illness of his life, Trumbull campaigned for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District, which at that time was composed of the counties of Bond, Clinton, Jefferson, Madison, Marion, Monroe, Randolph, St. Clair, and Washington.

In this normally Democratic district, the issue was so strong that there were no regular Democrat or Whig candidates. Rather, there were anti-Nebraska Democrats and Douglas Democrats. Trumbull stumped the district and was elected over Philip B. Fouke, who ran as a Douglas Democrat, by a vote of 7,917 to 5,306. The year was 1854.

The same year Abraham Lincoln made his

speech, later to be known as the "Peoria Speech," which put him permanently in the public eye as one of the leaders of Illinois.

In February of the next year, 1855, the Illinois General Assembly met at Springfield to elect a United States Senator. Abraham Lincoln and General James Shields were the two leading candidates, Shields having the support of Stephen A. Douglas. Lyman Trumbull was nominated by Senator John M. Palmer. The vote on the first ballot was: Lincoln 45, Shields 41, Trumbull 5, and scattered 8. On the second vote, Lincoln had 43 and Trumbull 6. The fourth ballot showed Lincoln 38 and Trumbull 11. By the sixth ballot Lincoln had dropped to 36 and Trumbull to 8.

Before the seventh ballot, the strategy on the Democratic side had caused a switch in candidates from Shields to Governor Matteson, with the resultant seventh ballot reading Matteson 44, Lincoln 38, Trumbull 9, and scattering 7. On the eighth ballot Lincoln dropped to 27 and Trumbull rose to 18. Ballots nine and ten showed Lincoln down to 15 and Trumbull up to 35. Matteson had 47 votes, or only three less than enough for election.

It was apparent that either Lincoln must get Trumbull's votes or Trumbull, Lincoln's. Lincoln saw the danger if an attempt was made to unite behind him, and shifted his support to Trumbull. John M. Palmer was one of the leaders who planned this strategy. The tenth ballot resulted in the election of Trumbull with 51 votes against Matteson with 47. Lyman Trumbull was the Senator from Illinois. Douglas had suffered a defeat in his own state. The Whig party was dead.

With this contest Trumbull became the nemesis of Douglas. Much has been made of the Lincoln and Douglas contests and battles. Probably Lyman Trumbull delivered more telling punches against Douglas than did Lincoln, but because of Lincoln's later prominence, has not been given just recognition. After Trumbull's election to the Senate, he along with John M. Palmer, Norman B. Judd, and Burton C. Cook were looked upon as traitors by the Illinois Democrats.

Trumbull took his seat in the Senate of the Thirty-fourth Congress, December 3, 1855. His entry into national politics was timed to that period in our nation's life when every day was a significant one, when events moved fast, when tempers were raw, when the fate of the nation was at stake.

Upon the occasion of Trumbull's first major speech in the Senate, he was acclaimed as a leader, as one who could match Douglas in catch-as-catch-can debate, and remain still a man of dignity and power.

Horace White says: "Although Lincoln's personality was more magnetic, Trumbull's intellect was more alert, his diction more incisive, and his temper the more combative of the two." White evidences throughout all his writings his intense admiration and friendship for Lincoln, so the comparison, beyond doubt a favorable one to Trumbull, must be accepted as the greatest of praise of Trumbull's ability.

Came the year 1856. A year in which a new political party came into existence. At the historic convention at Bloomington, where Lincoln made his famous "Lost Speech," Lyman Trumbull played a major role in this formation of an Illinois Republican party.

The first national convention of the Republican party was held at Philadelphia. The new party drew for its leadership from the progressive men of both the old parties, Democrats and Whigs. New issues were coming to the fore, new problems facing the country. The old methods had not worked. A change was necessary. Trumbull worked with Judd, Swett, Archer, and other leaders of the new party for the nomination of Fremont and Dayton on the first Republican ticket. The fledgling Republican party was defeated in its first attempt.

The days and months and years passed rapidly in the seething, political, pro-Civil War Washington. In the battle over the LeCompton Constitution, the arguments and debates over slavery, all the processions, preludes, and voluntaries, that were performed and played ahead of the Big Show, Trumbull had his part. He was a leader in the Senate. He was the defender of the Constitution.

The Lincoln-Douglas debates marched by in 1858. Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the Republicans in 1860, and elected. Fort Sumter was fired upon. The Civil War started. Stephen A. Douglas died. It fell to Lyman Trumbull to announce the death of Douglas to the Senate. His words upon that occasion were a model of good taste in ever way, "solemn, sincere, pathetic, and impressive." He concluded:

"On the 17th day of June last, all that remained of our departed brother was interred near the city of Chicago, on the shore of Lake Michigan, whose pure waters, often lashed into fury by contending elements, are a fitting memento of the stormy and boisterous political tumults through which the great popular orator so often passed. There the people, whose idol he was, will erect a monument to his memory; and there, in the soil of the state which so long without interruption, and never to a greater extent than at the moment of his death, gave him her confidence, let his remains repose so long as free government shall last and the Constitution he loved so well endure."

One cannot turn back the pages of time and study the lives of the great men of our nation without receiving the impact of their faith and belief in that great document, the Constitution of the United States. Can it be that many of our troubles today are occasioned by our straying from the path of the Constitution?

In December, 1861, Horace White was sent to Washington as correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*. He describes life in Washington at that time and paints a picture of the Trumbull home:

"At Mrs. Shipman's boarding-house on Seventh Street, lived Senators Fessenden, Grimes, Foot, and Representatives Morrill, of Vermont, and Washburne, of Illinois; and there I also found quarters. As this was only a block distant from the Trum-

bulls, and as I had received a cordial welcome from them, I was soon on terms of intimacy with the family. Mr. Trumbull was then forty-eight years of age, five feet ten and one half inches in height, straight as an arrow, weighing one hundred and sixty-seven pounds, of faultless physique, in perfect health, and in manners a cultivated gentleman. Mrs. Trumbull was thirty-seven years old, of winning features, gracious manners, and noble presence. Five children had been born to them, all sons . . . A more attractive family group, or one more charming in a social way or more kindly affectioned one to another, I have never known. Civilization could show no finer type."

Lyman Trumbull constantly was sought by Abraham Lincoln as an adviser. His counsel was considered, his judgment respected. The vogue for the glorification of Abraham Lincoln has had a tendency to glamorize Lincoln to the over-shadowing of his contemporaries. That has not been fair to these men. No man can carry out the duties of president of the United States alone. Without help, competent help, without advice, good sound advice, without co-operation from the legislative branch of the government, no president, no matter what his own capabilities, could or can, have a successful administration. Abraham Lincoln, if he could return to this earth today, would be the first to admit the great help he received from those associated with him in the battle for the cause of freedom.

The session of Congress of July, 1861, passed only one act of importance. That was the Confiscation Act. Lyman Trumbull was the author of this bill and introduced it in the Senate. It declared that all slaves who might be employed by their owners, or with their owners consent, on any military or naval work against the Government, and who might fall into our hands, were to be free. This bill introduced by Lyman Trumbull of Illinois was the first step in the emancipation of the slaves. Illinois played first violin in the orchestra of states in those days.

After twenty-five years of happy married life, Julia Jayne Trumbull died, August 16, 1868, at Washington, and was brought back to Springfield for burial. Three of her six sons were living at the time of her death.

The post of Minister to Great Britain was offered Trumbull by the President in 1870 but was declined as Trumbull preferred to remain Senator. His senatorial career ended March 3, 1873.

As chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary he had more influence on the legislation attendant to the Civil War and the reconstruction period than any other member of that body. He introduced the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the Civil Rights Bill. Lyman Trumbull, in actuality, had more to do with the freeing of the slaves and obtaining civil rights for Negroes than did Abraham Lincoln, who is called "The Great Emancipator."

In weighing his work in the Senate, notice must be taken of the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson. Trumbull voted against the conviction of the President. In his written opinion he brought out the checks and balances of the Consti-

tution and declared that if this bulwark once were broken through, it would not be long before that became a custom. Severely criticized for his vote to sustain the President, Trumbull remained firm in his conviction of right. His vote was contrary to the majority wishes of his party.

General Ulysses S. Grant became president and the debacle of his administration occasioned a revolt in the Republican party and the establishment of another political party known as the Liberal Republican Party. Judge Silas Bryan, of Salem, Illinois, wrote Trumbull on December 19, 1871, that he (Trumbull) was the providential man for the present crisis and if he would consent to be a candidate for the highest office, Bryan would take steps to promote that desirable end. Trumbull replied, stating that such ideas hampered him in his attempt to bring about needed reforms.

Horace Greeley was the presidential candidate

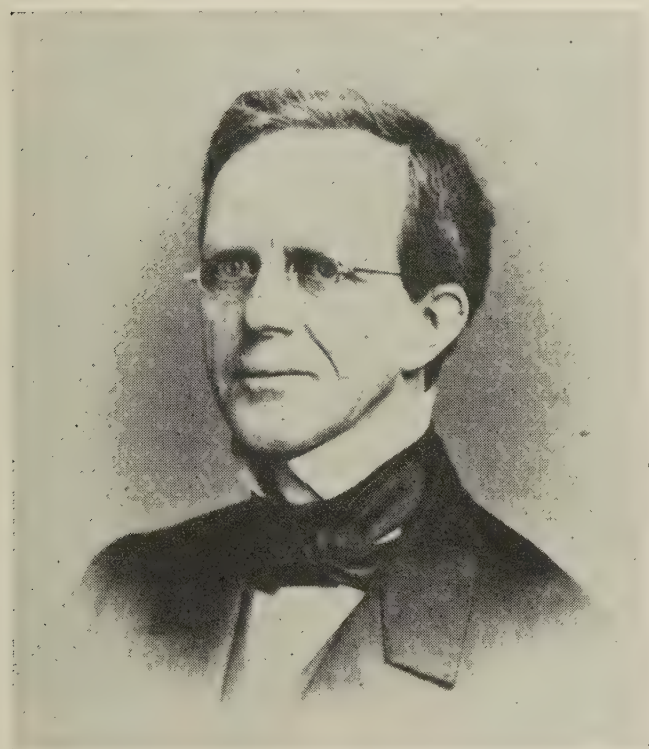


Photo courtesy Ill. State Historical Library
Lyman Trumbull

for the new party and was defeated. Trumbull's support of Greeley placed him in a position outside of the Republican party and, perforce, ended his eighteen-year career in the Senate.

At the age of sixty, Trumbull started to practice law in Chicago, the firm name being Trumbull, Church, and Trumbull. William Jennings Bryan became a law student in this office, and lived in the Trumbull home for some time.

On November 3, 1877, Lyman Trumbull married Miss Mary Ingraham of Saybrook Point, Connecticut. Her mother was his first cousin. Two daughters were born to them.

The Democrat who had helped found the Repub-

lican party, and then had participated in the attempted start of another party, the Liberal Republican party, returned to the Democratic fold. The circle was completed. Trumbull took very little part in politics, devoting his working time to the practice of law.

At the time of the Tilden-Hayes controversy, Trumbull was one of the "visiting statesmen" who went to New Orleans to witness the canvass of votes in 1876. John M. Palmer related how the gentleman from Illinois was indiscreet enough to look in on the Quadroon Ball. This fact was made much of in Northern papers, the ball being both famous and infamous, according to the viewpoint. Palmer said, "the Senator merely went there as an artist and conducted himself as solemnly as a bishop, while Pig-Iron Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was cutting the double shuffle around the room to the admiration of all beholders." A clipping in the papers of Palmer reads:

When Lyman Trumbull stoops to folly,
And finds too late that men will laugh;
What charm can soothe his melancholy,
And stop the universal chaff?
There's only one can make him calmer,
And hide his shame from every eye;
'Tis Major-General John M. Palmer
Who octoroons upon the sly!

Without his solicitation or desire, Trumbull was nominated for governor of Illinois by the Democrats in 1886, and was defeated by Shelby M. Cullom.

Ever a man who stood for his principles regardless of the result to himself personally, ever an upholder of the Constitution, Trumbull appeared in several famous cases, in which his interest was aroused because of the principles involved. When Eugene V. Debs was arrested in 1893, Clarence Darrow was retained by Debs as his attorney. Darrow's writ of habeas corpus was denied and an appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court. Darrow engaged Lyman Trumbull and S. S. Gregory to assist him. Trumbull argued the case before the Supreme Court and lost. He had volunteered his services without fee, receiving only traveling expenses.

On March 22, 1896, Trumbull argued a case before the Supreme Court at Washington, and returned to Illinois. On April 11, he attended the funeral of his friend, Gustave Koerner, at Belleville, although unwell at the time. Stricken at the funeral, he was taken to Chicago for surgery but died June 5, 1896, at the age of eighty-two years.

With the passing of Lyman Trumbull, one of the great of Egypt stepped forever onto the pages of history. Professor Lewis Ethan Ellis, of Rutgers University, describes Trumbull as one having always a juristic point of view. "His ability to preserve this attitude in the face of personal feeling and a public opinion which made his action tantamount to political suicide is no small tribute to his public spirit and devotion to duty."

Ellis further remarks of him:

"Trumbull's career presents an interesting study, first of a juristic mind battling for law in a time

when the clash of arms threatened to silence the voice of the solons, and later of the attitude of that same juristic mind in relation to party policy on reconstruction. Here he passed through a cycle, first finding himself in the vanguard of the radicals, but, forced by his qualities of mind to maintain a position once assumed, he was first overtaken by his party and then left so far behind that there remained no place for him in its ranks. Underlying the whole of his activity was a profound respect for law as embodied in Constitution and statute. Even in the emergency of arms he insisted on the co-ordinate rank of the two active branches of the government and demanded that the executive recognize and respect the right of congress to share in the shaping of policy. The writ of habeas corpus might be suspended but it must be done by virtue of a law. When reconstruction became a problem he took his stand on the Lincoln plan and his resolution recognizing the new government of Louisiana was a legislative confession of faith. When the party broke with Johnson he went with it and marched with somewhat lagging steps in the radical ranks, parting with the administration after the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights acts. However, when radicalism fed upon itself and became more radical, he refused to be re-inoculated with the virus of vindictiveness and continued to define his radicalism in its earlier terms. This attitude made him first a laggard and then an outlaw with respect to the party which he had once led, and left him a political wreck on the rock of his own convictions."

To present a proper picture of Lyman Trumbull today, it is necessary to fall back on descriptions of him by those who lived in his time and who knew him personally. John Moses describes Trumbull: "He had rather the appearance of a college professor than of an active political leader. His manners were naturally reserved, his habits abstemious, and he lacked the geniality of temperament characteristic of, and looked for, in the public men of today."

Carl Sandburg characterises Trumbull as:

"Cold, shrewd, scholarly, humanitarian though no friendly mixer, accurate in statement, no demagogue, a clean politician whose name was dependable. Always dead in earnest, solemn, and meticulous, never bantering, colloquial, risqué."

Professor Ellis describes him: "A slight, bespectacled man, carrying over from his days of school teaching a quiet and unassuming demeanor, he made little impression at first acquaintance save for a kindness of manner. Let a question of rights under the Constitution or statute be called up, however, and he became a feared and respected debater, whose opinion was looked up to by his peers and the country at large. Like Douglas, his speech lacked ornaments and tricks, but unlike his colleague, he had the habit of seeing to the heart of a question and hewing to the line of an argument . . . Two faults kept him from scaling the heights of political attainment: a conscience and a lack of popular appeal."

An editorial in the *Chicago Tribune*, April 9, 1862, said of Trumbull: "Without imagination or humor, without wit, without peculiar felicity of expression, the author of the speech to which we refer is one of the most commanding men of the Republic. Deeply learned in all that relates to the Constitution and its laws; accustomed from his former judicial position to weigh testimony and estimate probabilities; with a moral sense as keen as that of any puritan who ever lived, of eminent blamelessness of personal character and private life; without the passionate incentives by which the majority of men are impelled, he is one of the most marked and influential members of the august body to which he belongs."

From the time Lyman Trumbull entered Egypt at Shawneetown, until his death, his career was one of which Egyptians can be proud. During his entire life, his narrow black string tie, with its uneven ends, flapped in the interests of right and freedom, and, with his unruly locks of hair, emphasized his points, so pertinent, and so strong, in support of that great document that meant so much to him—the defender of the Constitution.

SPRING

By EVA M. CRUSE

Thrilled by the first faint hint of Spring,
I became aware of some strange thing
A nameless magic stirs air and earth
Brings beauty to life that awaits rebirth;
A lovely world made clean and new,
With coming skies of azure blue.

Spring, radiant Spring.

Spring is a weaver of dreams come true;
Building an altar in evening's dew.
When at close of day, unburdened with care
My heart's supreme solace, smiles on me there.
It would never know pain, be weary or weep;
Spring should give me a heart to keep.

Consoling, happy Spring.

There is laughter in each rippling brook,
Budding flowers in each little nook
Barren and silent, but yesterday;
Now wending its need of joy this way.
Let welkin ring in sun-kissed bower
Through every golden happy hour.

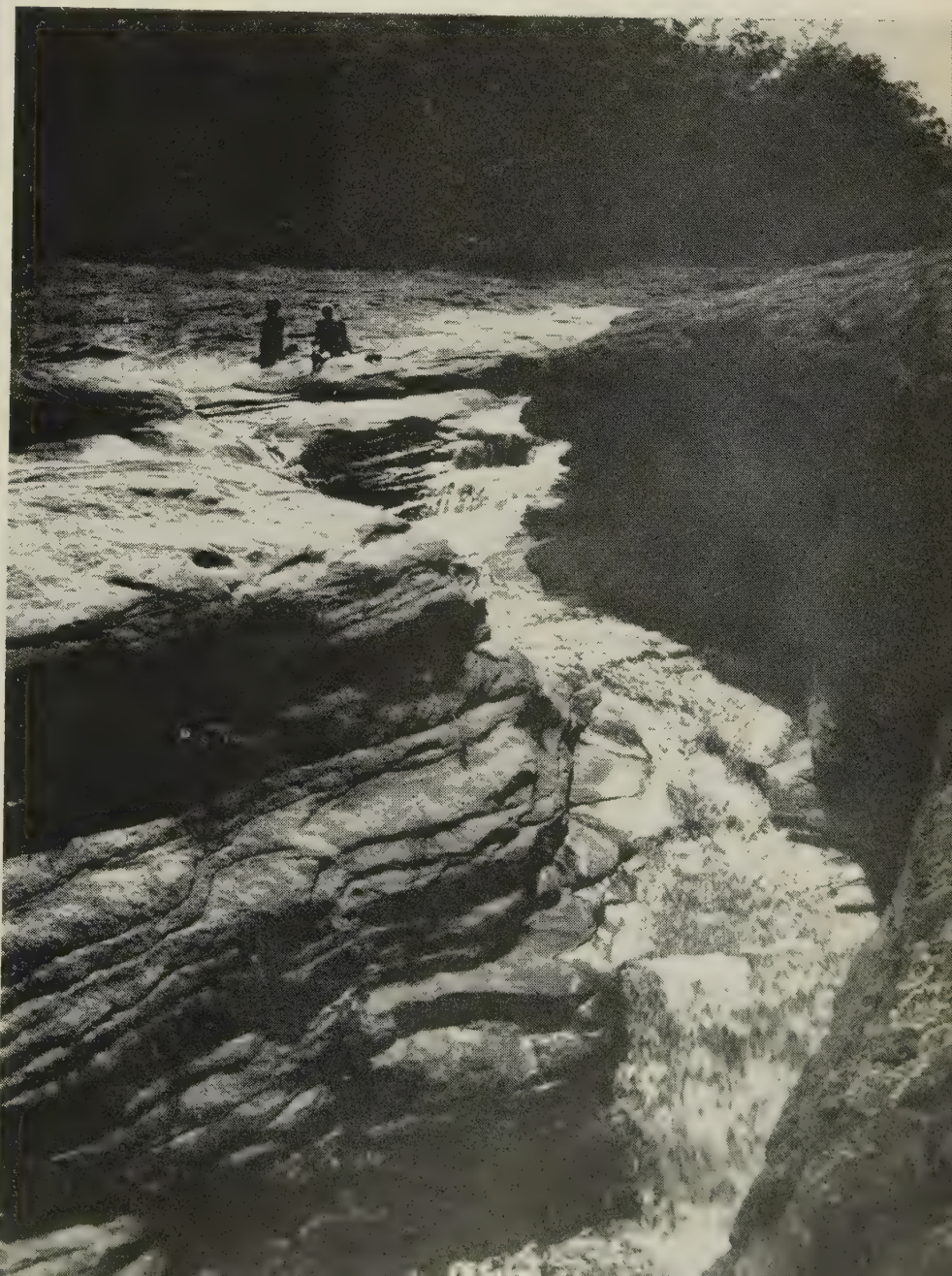
Vibrant, lyric Spring.

Roseate and cheery, such wealth of things,
I would scorn to change one hour with kings.
The gay glad music of dancing rills,
The echoing call of sylvan hills;
Are as tidal waves engulfing me
With sweet alluring ecstasy.

Soulful, mystic Spring.

Enjoyable Egypt

Top right—Wind-eroded rocks in Saline County. Center left—Hill Branch, Bell Smith Springs Area. Bottom left—Anvil Rock. Bottom right—Gorge, Hill Branch, Bell Smith Springs Area. (All photos by W. H. Farley, Harrisburg.)





ANOTHER attraction is to be added to the long list of places that are of interest both to visitors and citizens of Egypt. The Egyptian Cave near Burksville soon will be open to the public.

More than one hundred years ago someone discovered this cave in the bluffs of the Mississippi River in Monroe County. About a half century ago the cave was explored by William Heining and John Helber, both of Red Bud.

Early in the twentieth century, the cave was open to the public but, in 1904, was closed, and since that time has not been accessible.

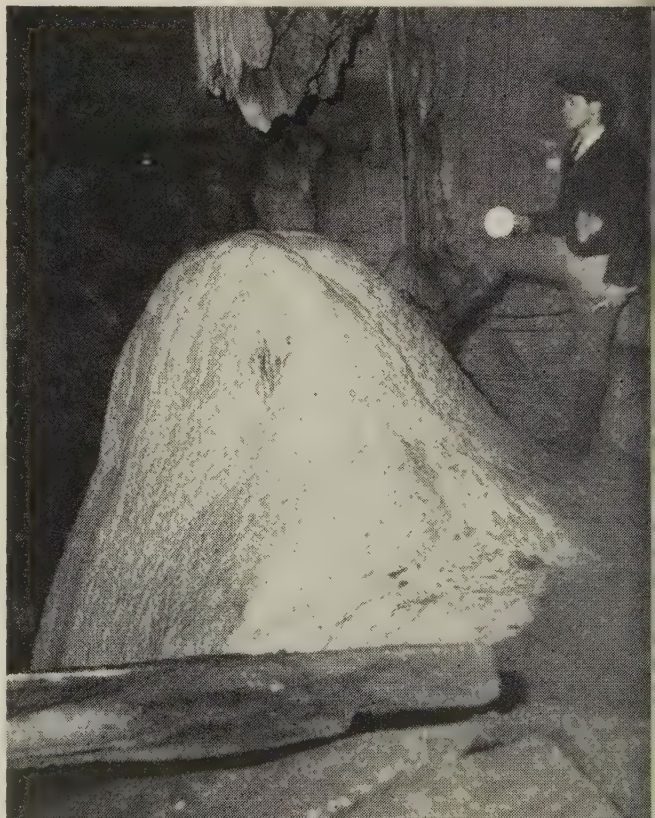
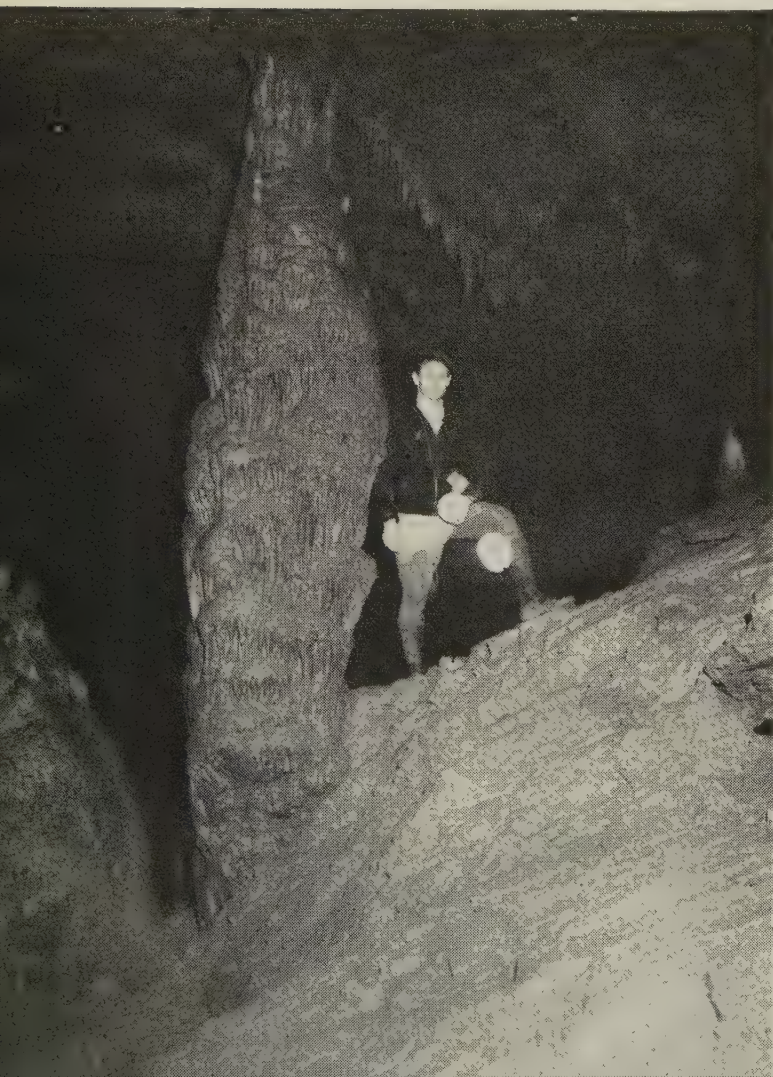
William Hayden of East St. Louis bought the property in 1947, and will open the fascinating caverns to the public about May 15. To reach this natural wonder, drive four miles south from the square in Waterloo on State 3, then three miles on a good

Egyptian Cave

By ANNE FOSTER

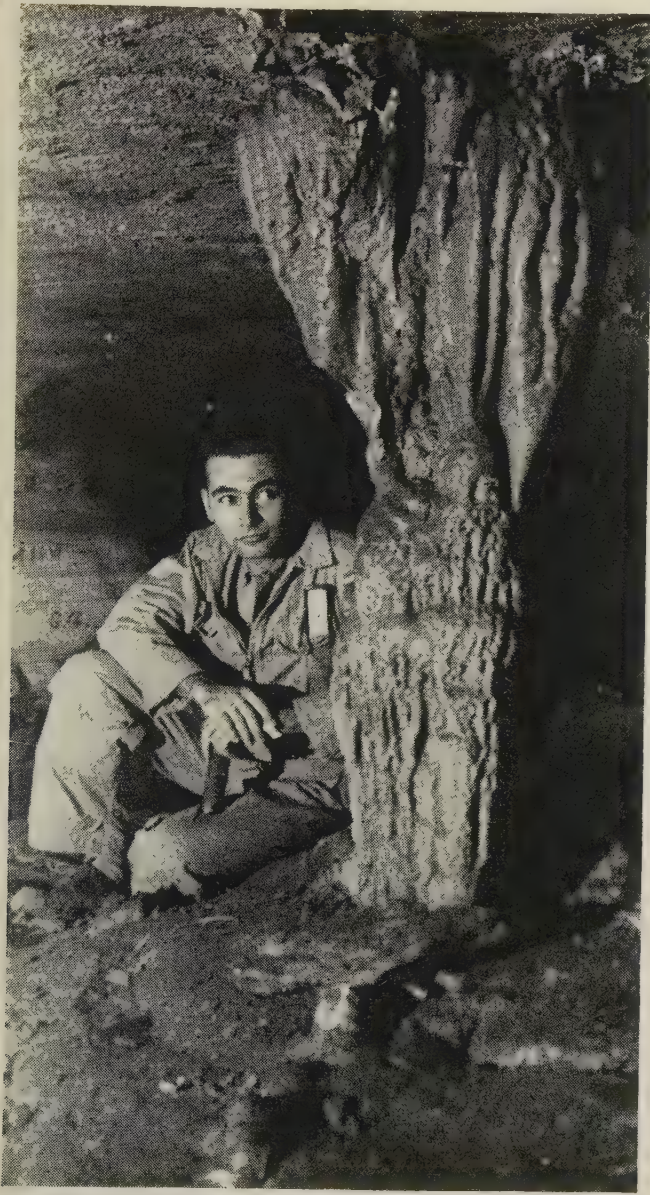


All photos this page by Horrell Studio, Anna



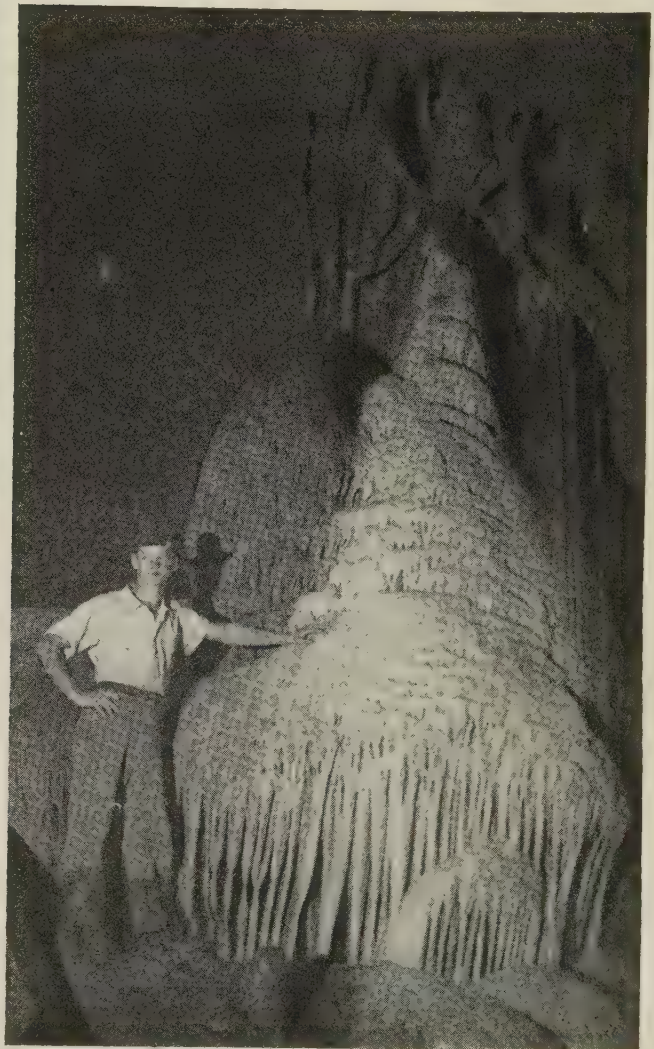
graveled road west from the State road, through the village of Burksville. The property is about one and one-quarter miles beyond Burksville. Signs mark the way.

The cave is the largest known cavern in Illinois,



The entrance is being lighted with electricity and as soon as possible the entire property will be illuminated. Plank walks carry the visitor to the more interesting halls and chambers. Entrance to the caverns is had from a stairway, recently built, down about fifty feet. At the bottom of the stairs is a platform from which the visitor may explore either of two arms of the cave. One arm extends fourteen miles through the bosom of the bluff and the other six miles. Each arm has its own lost river. In one large chamber there are more than one hundred waterfalls.

A deafening roar from a large waterfall is heard in one of the chambers while in another there is such a quiet that echoes of the faintest sounds are



and is claimed to be the largest in the Mississippi valley. The old register book shows that visitors to the cave have come from Germany, Japan, Mexico, as well as every state in the Union.

Among the interesting rooms are the Star Chamber, with star-shaped formations on the ceilings; Dead Man's Gulch, where a coffin-shaped ledge stands; Queen's Drawing Room; Dripping Room, where the ceiling is like a sieve; Adam's Vineyard with many huge stalactites hanging like bunches of grapes from the ceiling; and the Capitol Dome with a small stream at its base.

heard. Odd formations have been given names such as Indian Head, and Tobacco Shed, from the many leaf-like formations hanging from the ceiling. Some of the formations are sparkling crystalline white, but most of them are amber, tinted from the mineral content of the water.

LIVING TRADE-MARKS

By KATHARINE QUICK GRIFFITH

Community trade-marks, products of nature, create living good will.

ORRIN HALE, editor of the *Northwest Gardens* says: "Whoever creates beauty for his own enjoyment, shares it with the world."

Wise motorists seek out places they have "heard tell of" and scenic beauty spots that are almost forgotten. When each town has something by which to be recognized, other than the road sign or the color of its water tank, it will draw visitors and business.

A young man, who saw service in France in World War I, brought back with him a slip from the willow tree that stands at the grave of Joan of Arc. At New York, while waiting to be discharged, this same young man journeyed to Sagamore Hill, and obtained a slip from the grave of Theodore Roosevelt.

With these two trees as a nucleus, the young veteran, upon his return to his home town of Mount Vernon, Wisconsin, created in a two-acre plot his "Forest of Fame." From widely flung places in this country he obtained sprouts and slips of trees from famous spots. There is a tree from Mount Cody, where Buffalo Bill is buried; one from Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson; an elm from Mount Vernon, where George Washington lived; one from the farm of Senator Robert M. LaFollette.

A stroll through this acreage, reading the labels on the trees, is a biographical, historical, and arboreal education.

Mobile, Alabama, has an Azalea Trail along the Gulf Coast that attracts hundreds of tourists in March. The Trail is a seventeen-mile route lined

with handsome azalea bushes that hold their fragrant blossoms for about six weeks. The spectacular drive has had much favorable publicity in recent years that has brought many sightseers, and consequently, has been profitable to the community.



Photo by Maidie Boyle, Chicago
Dogwood, Red Hills State Park

A few years ago, on a trip through Michigan, we literally were stopped by the front-yard beauty in Saginaw. Large or small, all front yards had their beds or rows of the largest, most gorgeous peonies we ever had seen. Maybe the Saginawites know some trick of peony cultivation or maybe it is the natural salt in the earth that influences this development. Whatever the secret, Saginaw gives the traveler something to write home about, and being unselfish, or smart, they have done their town glamorizing in their front yards.

Lombard, Illinois, a town of about 8,000 population has a Lilac Festival every spring. Colonel William Plum, as a hobby, had collected lilacs from all over the world. Upon his death in 1927, he bequeathed his estate to his home town of Lombard. The Plum gardens, where grow three hundred varieties of lilac bushes, are now Lilacia Park. The home, named in honor of his wife in accordance with the bequest, is now the Helen W. Plum Memorial Library. Many varieties of tulips have been added, planted in beds and along the paths. Thousands of persons go to Lombard in May to enjoy the thrill of the color and fragrance in its Lilacia Park.

Tree Wisteria, F. W. Reedy home, West Frankfort

Photo by Ellis Herring, West Frankfort



In 1937, the Chicago Motor Club prepared a booklet called "Blossom Time, Flower Festivals and Gardens." Bermuda and 25 of the 48 states are listed with some kind of a flower festival, show, or gardens worth traveling many miles to see. In it we find the lone entry:

"Anna and vicinity, apple blossoms usually bloom the last week in April.

"Southern Illinois, peach blossoms usually come the first two weeks in April. Many of them are in the vicinity of Centralia, although almost every farm in central and southern Illinois has either peach, apple, or cherry trees."

That was all Egypt rated! What about the Dilow Daffodil Farm at Dongola, the Maple Lawn jonquil gardens at Tamaroa, the gladioli farms at Olney, Eva Faught's iris garden at Carbondale, and many others in Southern Illinois? We are hiding our beauty under a bushel of silence.

Just by way of town trade-marks let us mention Olney's white squirrels, Quincy's pink and white dogwoods, and Princeton's stately old elms. New Harmony, Indiana, has its golden rain trees that were planted by the Rappites to guard their doorsteps; Madison, Indiana, is remembered for its beau-

Saucer Magnolia, home of Dr. N. A. Herrmann, Harrisburg

Photo by Dr. N. A. Herrmann, Harrisburg



Photo by Carl Sorgen, Marion

Franklinia Tree, home of Mrs. S. S. Vick, Marion

tiful old wisteria vines over many wrought-iron porticos.

In West Frankfort there is a tree-wisteria which, when hanging full of heavy lavender blossoms is strikingly beautiful. May we suggest that West Frankfort make wisteria its trade-mark?

In April, if the spring has not been too backward, appears the first sign of recurring growth "on the hills of home," in the form of a brave beautiful tree, the redbud—*Cercis canadensis*. In the deep South it is called the Judas tree because Judas is supposed, after the betrayal, to have hanged himself from the limb of one. We like the colorful name better. What a thrill, in the early spring, to see this harbinger that winter is gone and spring just around the corner. The little red buds like drops of cherry juice cover the branches with a flame that makes the trees stand out on a hillside or in a sleeping woods "like a beacon of faith in a dark night."

Red Bud, the Southern Illinois town, takes its name from the trees Nature multiplies in the community. The women of the town have been smart enough to enlarge on the idea by planting more redbud trees around their homes and by getting the state highway department to co-operate, setting out redbud trees along the concrete a mile each way from the town.

Golconda, that picturesque Ohio River town, has the "purple catalpa." Inquiry of the Shawnee National Forest Service brought this information:

"This tree is actually a Chinese tree, rather commonly known as the Princess or Empress tree, its scientific name being *Paulownia tomentosa*; and it is not limited to Golconda, being rather widely spread throughout southern Illinois, southern Indiana, and probably other of the central states. Brookport, in particular, has a large number of these trees, as does Jonesboro and scattered individuals may be found in almost any county of southern Illinois."

The growth made by these trees is almost unbelievable. The owner of the Riverview Hotel in Golconda reported that a Princess tree, set out on the north side of the building five years ago as a

seedling three feet tall, is now higher than the three-story hotel building.

The booklet *Illinois Trees* prepared by Division of Forestry says: "The paulownia, *Paulownia tomentosa* Stend., is a large tree, native of China with the aspect of the catalpa with broad opposite leaves. Its upright pyramidal clusters of pale violet flowers which appear with the unfolding of the leaves are strikingly handsome. The individual flowers are bell-shaped, two inches long and spotted with darker purple."

The streets of Clay City are lined with towering old white catalpas, with their clusters of bell-like blossoms, a beautiful sight in May. Some say catalpas make too much litter, but to us, their beauty, fragrance, and shade is worth the muss. These trees are indigenous to the Wabash valley.

Cairo is known far and wide for her magnolia trees. Some bloom in the early spring. She grows many different varieties, but the prominent large ones are the evergreen truly southern *Magnolia grandiflora*. There is something heroic about the year-round waxy green leaves of the *grandiflora*. Visitors come down while snow still is deep in Wis-



Photo by W. E. Aydt, Cairo
Grandiflora Magnolia, in courthouse yard, Cairo

consin, to see the pink, white, and rose gorgeousness of Egypt's many varieties of magnolias.

If we take fifty good dogwood trees, an equal number of redbud trees, a truck load of common flowering bulbs, a few dozen Franklinia trees, wygelia, forsythia, and lilac bushes, and enough energy to tie them all together, we have a fool-proof beauty recipe for any town suffering from an infe-

HERE'S TO YOU, OLD SOUTHERN

Southern Illinois University has been made a major school by a recent act of the Illinois General Assembly.

At athletic events, in parades, and at other appropriate gatherings, it seems Southern is lacking in a good march song. The KEY commissioned Miss Jule Le Nard to write and compose a song for Southern. The KEY presents it herewith to Southern. It is hoped that it will fill the need.

Although the copyright is held by Miss Le Nard, permission is herewith granted for its public performance at any time or place by any one.

Old Main, Southern Illinois University

Photo by John Puslis, Chicago Daily News

riority complex!

Even less than the above has put a number of our Southern Illinois towns in the talked-about class because of some single emphasized feature.

Last year the townspeople of Flora, Illinois, bought over three thousand Paul scarlet rose bushes, and planted them in everybody's yard and along the railroad tracks. A number of years ago Marion attempted a wholesale planting of dogwood, but the stock was not the right variety for the town's weather zone. Now her citizens are planting flowering crab apples and getting results.

For several years, Herrin townspeople have been planting flowering crab apple trees; Carbondale's special effort has been focused on Saucer Magnolias; Murphysboro's on crepe myrtle.

Of necessity, for the past few years we have stayed around home, had time to see our own towns, and to develop a desire to make home more habitable. The townspeople winced when returning servicemen remarked "the old whistle-stop hasn't changed much, has it?" The women of garden clubs in every town have awakened the citizens' sense of pride and taken the lead in showing what can be done. Many folk have developed an urge to scour swampland and hills for native trees and bushes. The variety stores and traveling shrubbery trucks have done a good business in rose bushes, pink dogwoods, and evergreen trees. The result—a friendly competition among Egyptian communities that is raising the beauty quotient of the area.

Many persons do not realize how much home beautification, better housing, and civic improvements increase property values. Attractive home and residential sections of towns mean much more to the visitors and prospective settlers than all the business sections have to offer. Chambers of commerce, garden clubs, women's clubs, civic groups as well as state, county, and municipal officials will do well to heed, and to help, in developing civic consciousness and pride. The family which beautifies its home surroundings not only gains much satisfaction, but makes a definite contribution to its neighbors and its town.

Here's to You, Old Southern

Words and Music by Jule Le Nard



Here's To You, Old Southern

Words and Music by Jule Le Nard

All our loy-al sons of E-gypt, And her love-ly daugh-ters,
So our dear old Al-ma Ma-ter When we your prais-es

too, Point to you with pride Old South-ern And they're
sing, All our hearts are thrilled with joy and pride By the

just-ly proud of you. Through the years you've brought such
mem-o ries you bring. Mat-ters not where we may

Copyright 1947 by Jule Le Nard

hon - or To our great Prai - rie State That the
 wan - der, Mat - ters not what we may do There is

an - nals of her his - tory no no - bler deeds re - late
 naught can ev - er se - ver Our loy - al - ty to you.

CHORUS

Three cheers for you, Old South - ern, S - O - U - T - H - E - R -

N. For Old Ma - roon and White We'll strive with all our might.

We'll dare! We'll do. To you Old South-ern loy-al, true—

Three cheers for you, Old South-ern, S - O - U - T - H - E - R -

N. We're proud to bear your name, May we

add to your great fame. Here's to you, Old South-ern. you, Old South-ern.

optional ending

First Case - Illinois Supreme Court

By SCERIAL THOMPSON

Like most firsts in Illinois, this legal first is credited to Egypt.

MICHAEL Sprinkle was the first settler in Shawneetown. He went there in the year 1800. The place had been a camping ground of a tribe of Shawnee Indians, and yet occasionally was visited by them in periodic forays from grounds nearer the Wabash River. Sprinkle was a gunsmith and blacksmith by trade, and soon became a favorite of the Indians who found frequent need for a gunsmith.

Available early records do not show too much about the activities of Michael Sprinkle, and land records do not show that he, like many other pioneers to follow, filed a claim for land in the new territory. It is reported, however, that some years after first settling there he moved to a farm some four miles from the actual settlement of Shawneetown.

As could be expected in a frontier settlement of a man with the skill in the particular vocations possessed by Sprinkle, he became very much a part of Shawneetown business life. The Order Book of the County Court shows that on January 6, 1819, he presented two claims against Gallatin County; one in the amount of \$16.21½ and one in the amount of \$6. As was the custom at that time when there was no courthouse, local courts met in various houses. The County Court on that occasion met at the house of Ephraim Hubbard. John Marshall, John G. Daimwood, and Samuel Hayes comprised the Court.

The amount of money for which Sprinkle sued Jonathan Taylor coupled with the filing of claims against the county would indicate that Sprinkle was somewhat of a business man in the new community.

Early records show very little about Jonathan Taylor other than two lawsuits in which Taylor was a defendant in each. There is nothing to indicate that Taylor filed for any land in the Government Land Office set up at Shawneetown in 1814. It appears that one certain Giles Taylor filed a claim for land situated in that part of Gallatin County that, in 1847, was set aside in the formation of Saline County, and it may be that Jonathan Taylor was some relative of Giles who did not reside in Shawneetown proper but lived miles to the west.

In addition to the suit of Michael Sprinkle, the first term of the Supreme Court shows that Jonathan Taylor, Charles Wilkins, and James Morrison, were defendants in a suit in chancery brought by George Leach, Francis Leach, and John Marshall, as Executors of the Last Will of Isaac White,

deceased. The records that appear would indicate that Jonathan Taylor, to say the least, was somewhat inclined to get into litigation when the payment of claims or bills arose. The chancery suit in the Supreme Court was not decided at the first term of the court.

The first Supreme Court came into existence by virtue of the Acts establishing the State of Illinois out of that part of the Northwest Territory remaining after Ohio and Indiana were admitted as states, and which before 1818 was known as Illinois Territory. The Enabling Act became a law on April 18, 1818, and on August 28, 1818, the Constitutional Convention adopted a constitution. On October 6, 1818, Shadrach Bond and Pierre Menard were inaugurated governor and lieutenant governor, respectively. The Supreme Court selections were made on October 9, 1818, although President Monroe did not sign the Act of Admission making Illinois a state until December 3, 1818.

The Constitution of 1818 provided for judicial powers of the State in Article IV. Section 1 of that article provided for "one supreme court, and such inferior courts as the General Assembly shall . . . ordain and establish."

Section 2 provided that the supreme court should be holden at the seat of government. The court was sitting at Kaskaskia, the seat of state government in 1819, when the court handed down the first opinion. The style of the cause of the first case was *Jonathan Taylor, Appellant, vs. Michael Sprinkle, Appellee*, 1 Ill. 3, (Breese).

The Supreme Court consisted at that time, as provided by Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution of 1818, of a Chief Justice and three associates, any two of whom could form a quorum. They were "appointed by joint ballot of both branches of the general assembly, and commissioned by the Governor; and were to hold office during good behavior until the end of the first session of the general assembly which shall be begun and held after the first day of January, 1824."

The Chief Justice of the first Supreme Court was Joseph Phillips of Kaskaskia. The associate justices were Thomas C. Browne of Shawneetown, John Reynolds of Cahokia, and William Wilson of Carmi.

William P. Foster had been appointed an associate justice at the same time as the appointment of Phillips, Browne, and Reynolds, but failed to qualify and formally resigned on June 22, 1819. Consequently, on August 17, 1819, William Wilson was selected to fill the vacancy and was a member

County
The Supreme Court began and held on the second Monday of July
year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and nineteen, And of
Independence of the United States, Forty fourth at Nashua the Seat
Government for the State of New Hampshire in conformity with the Constitution
said State and the Act of Assembly entitled and Act regulating and
governing the duties of the Justices of the Supreme, Approved 31st of May

Present the Hon^{ble} Joseph Phillips Chief Justice And
John Reynolds One of the Justices of said County

It is Ordered that James M. Dunbar be appointed
Clerk of this Court pro tempore

Mutual Sprinkle } On an appeal from the the Judgment
vs } of the Circuit Court of Grafton County
Jonathan Taylor }

On motion of Elias H. Kain Leave is given to file
a transcript of the record in the above Suit And the Cause is set

Saturday December Term 1819

The Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present as yesterday

Job Baagly }
vs } In Error
Jacob Young }

Elias H. Kain appearing for the defendant in Error
So much as the order of yesterday as directs a Surrogatus to be
is hereby rescinded and it is ordered that no Surrogatus be

Jonathan Taylor }
vs } In appeal from Grafton
Mutual Sprinkle }

His honor Justice Brown having presided in this Cause
Court below declined hearing the arguments This day came the parties by their
attorneys and the Court heard them in and the

of the court at the time the *Sprinkle* case was decided. Justice Wilson later, on January 19, 1825, was selected Chief Justice of the Court.

Justice Browne lived in Shawneetown at the time of his appointment but later moved to Galena. None of the four original Supreme Court Justices was a native of the Illinois Territory. Phillips was born in Tennessee, Browne in Kentucky, Reynolds in Pennsylvania, and Wilson in Virginia.

Justice Browne did not sit on the court in the consideration of the *Sprinkle* case because he had heard the suit in the Circuit Court when it was tried in Gallatin County. Although the decision of the Supreme Court sets out that Browne sat as a circuit judge, there seems to be no other record that Browne served as a Territorial judge although he did serve as a Territorial prosecuting attorney and on the Illinois Territorial Council from 1814 to 1816, and later in the Territorial House of Representatives from 1816 to 1818.

The first justices of the Supreme Court received as compensation the sum of \$1,000 annually, payable quarter-annually out of the public treasury.

The first Supreme Court met at Kaskaskia on Monday, July 12, 1819, to organize. At that time Chief Justice Phillips was present as was associate Justice John Reynolds. The court ordered that James M. Duncan be appointed clerk of the court *pro tempore*. It was at this session of the court that *Elias K. Kane* appeared for Jonathan Taylor in the *Sprinkle* case, and was given leave to file a transcript of the record of the Circuit Court of Gallatin County, and the case was ordered placed upon the Supreme Court docket. *Elias K. Kane* was *Elias Kent Kane*, then secretary of state, who evidently was practicing law on the side as well as performing his State office duties. The records do not show whether associate Justice Browne was present at this session of the Court. As the vacancy created by the failure of Foster to qualify had not yet been filled, the Court may have consisted of the Chief Justice and one associate justice only.

The next session of the Court was held at Kaskaskia and was the regular December, 1819, term. In this session of the Court for some reason Chief Justice Phillips was not present and Justice Browne disqualified himself because of having decided the case in the trial below. The two associate justices who met and constituted a quorum were Reynolds and Wilson.

The *Sprinkle* case was decided on a question of law involving the rules of common law pleading. The suit originally was started to recover the sum of \$156.50 and interest. Sprinkle had secured judgment for the amount for which he had sued, together with the sum of \$7.82 representing five per cent, for a total judgment of \$164.32. In its decision the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment and added the costs occasioned in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court found the appeal costs to be \$23.85.

The record does not show what constituted the basis of the claim which Sprinkle had against Taylor and for which he entered suit but a fair assumption is that it was for services rendered in the line

of Sprinkle's vocations as blacksmith and gunsmith.

The question decided by the Supreme Court was that where a defendant pleaded a failure of consideration as a defense against a suit, the specific facts claimed to constitute the failure of consideration should be set out. This, Taylor had failed to do in the court below, and the Supreme Court refused to set aside the judgment.

The first Court had no official reporter, and it was not until 1831 that Sidney Breese, afterward an Illinois Supreme Court Justice himself, compiled the data and issued the first Supreme Court Report. In this first volume of reports published by Breese, the case of *Jonathan Taylor, Appellant, vs. Michael Sprinkle, Appellee*, is the first case reported and appears on page three.

Although the Supreme Court records show that *Elias K. Kane* appeared as the Attorney for Taylor, there is nothing to indicate that Sprinkle had any lawyer representing him in either the court below or in the Supreme Court. In later Supreme Court decisions as reported at the June, 1825, term, the reports give the names of the attorneys representing the litigants in the Supreme Court but this was not the case when the Court first began to function and when the Sprinkle judgment was upheld.

The first Supreme Court had but twenty-three rules. The present Court has seventy-one. As could be expected, the first Court's rules were short and simple. The court procedure was based on the simple needs of the times. A very good example of the changes is furnished by the rules governing the filing of abstracts of the trial court record. Rule XIX of the first Court merely required that the abstract be filed on the first day of the term, or if during the term, then at least one day before argument of the case. The present rules require the abstract of the record to be filed at least twenty days before the term at which the case is to be heard.

The Supreme Court decided but five cases at its first term. In addition to the Sprinkle case, there were two cases from Pope County and two cases from Madison County. Of these five cases but one was a criminal case. This was the case of *James A. Whitesides et al vs. The People of the State of Illinois*, 1 Ill. 21 (*Breese*). The Court held an indictment to be bad that did not contain the words "in the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois." This case arose in Pope County. Associate Justice Browne did not participate in the consideration of this case because, as in the *Sprinkle* case, he had presided at the trial in the lower court.

Inasmuch as common law pleading represented a substantial part of the practice of law, it easily can be understood that the same point of law decided in the *Sprinkle* case soon again would come before the Court. This occurred at the July, 1820, term, held at Kaskaskia. At that term in the case of *Cornelius vs. Vanorsdall*, 1 Ill. 23, (*Breese*), a similar question arose and the Court in following its former opinion cited the case of *Taylor vs. Sprinkle* as an authority. This is the first instance of the Supreme Court citing any holding of any court or any legal text as an authority and it is

to be noted that in the first citation of legal authority the Court cited and relied upon its own opinion in the *Sprinkle* case. In the one hundred and forty-nine years since the Illinois Supreme Court first organized at Kaskaskia in July, 1818, it has become a powerful court. Its decisions and opinions have the respect and confidence of courts throughout the nation. It has consistently followed the pattern of sound legal rules initiated by the first Court.

The fact about the first Court that is a great source of pride to Egyptians is that the members of the Court in that first session were all residents of Egypt. At that time, Egypt was Illinois, and had there been no Egypt, Illinois would have had a history without the color or stability that was given from the beginning by the early settlers who forged a new civilization in the wilderness between the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers.

Ballad of The Dug Hill Booger

By MARIE BLEDSOE

I

During the War between the states,
The country crawled with two-legged snakes;
'N' one of that lot I'm tellin' you
Became the Dug Hill Booger.

II

Back to the hills of Illinois
Came Union County's desertin' boys;
When caught 'n' tried, then they would go
With the Provost Marshal to old Cairo.

III

Welch was a lowdown hated man
Who didn't enlist when the War began,
Informed on deserters sure as sin,
Got thirty dollars to turn each in.

IV

To men like these he was a pain;
So they lured him out to promised gain,
'N' bullets zizzed through air once still
When Welch died there on old Dug Hill.

V

'N' since that time the tales folks tell
Would cross your eyes, curdle lemon jell
For flyin' wagons 'n' soarin' lights
Have given strongest men the frights.

VI

If through Dug Hill you stroll at night,
You'll see a man who don't look right;
For often I have heard it said
That Welch walks there without his head.

VII

Doc Sanders drove through dark Dug Hill
To make a call on someone ill.
In the trace his horse stopped suddenly;
No hand on the harness he could see.

VIII

Doc stood up, yelled, "Surely as sin
To shoot this gun I will begin."
The horse moved on, 'n' soon the Doc
Received first-aid for this dreadful shock.

IX

Once a Smith whose name was Bill
Was a-pokin' along through the haunted hill
When he heard an awful clatterin' sound
Like a wagon arunnin' on frozen ground.

X

Not wishin' fer an accident
Or to be a roadside scatterment,
Bill looked around—'n' goshferfair!
That wagon wuz rollin' through the air.

XI

On an errand of mercy sped Fred Corzine
When he saw the spook that chilled his spine;
The faster 'n' faster he would trot,
The bigger 'n' bigger that Booger got!

XII

When Corzine reached town; he wuz a wreck
'N' fell tremblin' on a crony's neck.
His pal said with a wink—just so—
"That rascal chased *me* not long ago."

XIII

C. C. Gunter once told me
That returning home from the Fair once he,
Some boys, some girls, and a guy named Joe
On Dug Hill saw a light aglow.

XIV

Joe to his girl gave the buggy reins,
Strode boldly forward—but for his pains,
Ere he could grasp that weird light,
It circled him thrice, whooshed out of sight.

XV

Long time I listened to their tales and stuff,
I thought I'd take that Booger's bluff,
Went west of old Jonesbur' to see
How the local legend would look to me.

XVI

The sun went down; 'n' the longer I stayed,
I got so dadburned unafraid,
I'll tell the world as I'm tellin' you,
I never saw that Dug Hill Booger—BOO!

See Egypt First ---

Five One-Day Tours

By WILL GRIFFITH

WITH the approach of spring, Egyptians should be interested in outdoor recreation. Egyptians should see their own land through their own eyes. Many persons complain all through the fine weather, "I'd go someplace if I knew where to go."

As a service to Egyptians the KEY offers with this issue five one-day tours which it recommends. No attempt has been made to enumerate all the things to be seen on these tours but rather to offer an outline with the highlights spotted. There will be more tours charted in succeeding issues. Of necessity some portions of these tours will overlap in some instances, but overlapping will be kept to a minimum.

With the coming of good weather the KEY urges its readers to crank up the old jalopy, fill up the gas tank, and, supplied with a heaping basket of mother's eatables, take the family for a day's recreation in God's outdoors. If anyone feels that any KEY tours have not been worthwhile we ask that he write us.

Mileages given are approximate, and tours have been logged with the idea that the recreationist will keep his eyes open for additional points of interest and for the necessary informational and directional signs. All tours have been arranged in the form of circle tours so that they may be started at any convenient point and end back at that point. No places are indicated where impassable roads might mar the day's pleasure.

TOUR 1.

Start at Chester. Before leaving city drive

down the hill to the water front. A short distance to the left is the Cole Milling Company, the largest flour mill in Illinois. To the right or upstream are the Illinois Security Hospital and the Menard Penitentiary. Old buildings line the water front.

Back up the hill to pause at the rear of the courthouse for a nice view of the Mississippi River. Then through town on State 3. At Evergreen Cemetery on the left side of street near the edge of town drive in to view the monument and grave of Shadrach Bond, first governor of Illinois.

Continue on north on State 3 about five miles to sign pointing to left, indicating Fort Kaskaskia State Park. The outlines of the breastworks of the fort and some of the foundation stones can be seen just ahead of the parking place. Walk north a short distance to the graveyard on Garrison Hill. Here are the graves of the early citizens of Kaskaskia which were moved to this point of safety at the time the Mississippi River changed its course and covered Kaskaskia, the first capital of Illinois. Just north of Garrison Hill is the shelter house and overlook.

On the balustrade is a bronze triptych bearing the poem *To a Sunken City* written by the blind poet of Jacksonville, Illinois, Louis W. Rodenburg. Tablets on the walls of the shelter house refresh the memory of the historic events of the region. Across the Mississippi River can be seen the only part of Illinois that lies west of the Mississippi River.

Leaving Fort Kaskaskia State Park turn right on black-top road leading downhill to the river's edge. Turn right again and stop in front of the Menard mansion. This beautiful old house built in

Left—Menard Mansion. Right—Powder Magazine, Fort Chartres State Park. (Photos by Ill. Dept. Pub. Wks. & Bldgs.)



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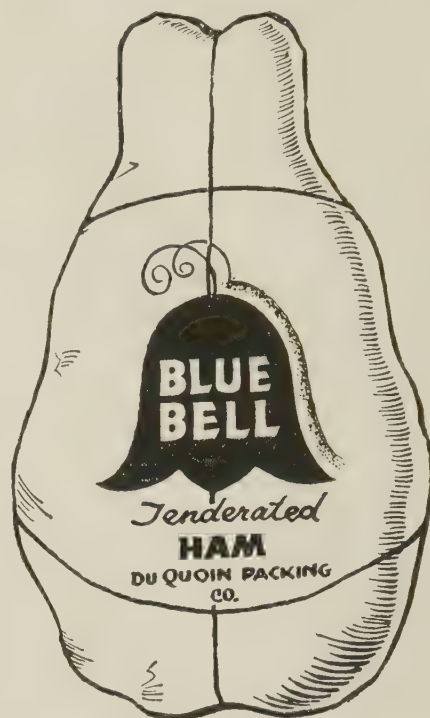
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1802, was the home of Pierre Menard, the first lieutenant governor of Illinois. Inside there is an interesting collection of furniture and relics. Inspect the separate kitchen with its running water stone sink, and the old slave house in the rear of the mansion. The basement will show the huge wooden joists and sills. No nails were used in the house.

Return to State 3 over black-top road and turn north through Ellisgrove and Evansville to Ruma. Turn left or west on State 155. About seven miles from the turn is Prairie du Rocher. Swing around through the town to observe the French influence in the old buildings and homes. Note the Creole house, nestling under the hill, the only example of Creole architecture remaining in the State. Back to State 155 and on west to end of pavement at entrance to Fort Chartres State Park.

Enter park through the fort entrance gate, a wonderful work of reconstruction. All work done by the State in Fort Chartres State Park was done from drawings made from the measurements taken from the original plans in the French archives in Paris, France. Within the fort are the foundations of the various buildings, all properly labeled. A short distance to the left is the old powder magazine, built in 1753-1756. It is the oldest structure in the Northwest Territory. Push open the massive door and enter.

Follow around the parade ground to the building directly opposite the entrance gate. The various rooms are marked, showing the uses to which they were put. The reconstructed building houses a collection of historic documents and relics, rest rooms, and other accommodations. Continue around the parade ground to the well dug in 1754, the oldest well in the Northwest Territory. Take a drink from it; the water is good.

From Fort Chartres State Park, retrace over State 155 to State 3, and there turn north, passing through the towns of Red Bud, Waterloo, Columbia, and Dupo, to Cahokia. Note in passing through Waterloo and Columbia the German influence on the architecture of the homes, built close to the sidewalks, without porches. Gardens are in the rear.

At Cahokia, turn to the left at the sign and visit the Cahokia Courthouse, the first seat of justice in Illinois. This structure has traveled quite a bit, having journeyed to Jackson Park, Chicago, where it stood for several years. Leave the courthouse and drive across State 3 to the Church of the Holy Family. This is the oldest church building between the Appalachian and the Rocky Mountains. Erected in 1799, on the site of the first church building built in 1699, it is in a fairly good state of preservation. Alongside of it stands the modern church of the parish. To the east is the Jarrot house, completed in 1806 and recently rehabilitated by Oliver L. Parks. Parks Air College is across the commons.

From Cahokia continue on to East St. Louis and out to Belleville to pick up State 13, or return to Columbia on State 3 and turn on State 158 to pick up State 13 at Belleville.

South on State 13 through Freeburg, New Athens, and Marissa to State 43, turning on it to Sparta.



Rose Hotel, Elizabethtown

Note German influence in the architecture of the houses and buildings in Belleville, Freeburg, and along the route. Turn southwest on State 150 to Chester. About four miles out from Chester is the famous covered bridge spanning Marys River. Leave car in parking place and walk to bridge.

Approximate mileage of tour 180 miles.

TOUR 2.

Start at Harrisburg. East ten miles on State 13, south one mile on State 142 to Equality. Monument to General Michael Lawler in park square. Return to State 13 and east thirteen miles to Shawneetown. View of Ohio River from top of levee. Note old bank building, the first building in Illinois to be built for use as a bank. Robert G. Ingersoll had his law office in the rear of the Posey building. Downstream almost to the end of the town is a brick house hugging the levee. This is the Marshall house where the first bank in Illinois was started. General view of town and old buildings.

Return on State 13 about three miles to the new part of Shawneetown. Drive down the mall to the new courthouse. A mural depicting life in early Shawneetown is in the courtroom.

Continue on west on State 13 to junction with State 1. Turn left or south on State 1. A short distance south of the intersection, the Old Slave House will become visible on hill to the west. Watch for narrow road that leads to the Slave House, which can be entered for a slight charge.

Back to State 1 and on south about a mile to the marker for Nigger Spring. If desired, take graveled road a short distance and see remnant of the old salt spring. This is a little hard to find, but a search will disclose the spring.

Continue on south on State 1 to Pounds Hollow marker. Right on rough graveled road about three miles to Pounds Hollow. It is a good picnic area with bathing beach, boating, and fishing. Remains of old pound or fort can be seen.

Back to State 1 and on south to Cave in Rock. Cave in Rock State Park is immediately east of the village. The cave can be entered from path along the shore of the Ohio River. Magnificent view from the bluff at the high level of the park.

Back three miles on State 1 to State 146 and

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west nine miles to Elizabethtown. View of Ohio River from the lawn and summer house of the Rose Hotel. The Rose Hotel is the oldest hotel in continuous operation in Illinois.

Continue on west on State 146 about three miles to stub pavement leading to Rosiclare. Again the Ohio River. Fluor spar mining operations nearby.

Back to State 146 and west and south about fourteen miles to Golconda. The Golconda Presbyterian Church is the oldest Presbyterian organization in Illinois. Marker to Sarah Lusk in courthouse square. Drive on the levee road along the edge of the river, and follow downstream to Dam 51. Return to town and note magnolia and empress trees. Take street leading up hill near center of town and follow main traveled road into cemetery. Walk to edge of bluff for magnificent view of Ohio River from a point directly above dam.

Leave Golconda on State 146 west to Dixon Springs State Park, about eleven miles. Interesting rock formations in this, the newest State park in Egypt. Turn south on State 145 to Metropolis, about nineteen miles. The road traverses what was once the great cypress swamp. Fort Massac State Park at east edge of town has a monument to George Rogers Clark and the reconstructed outline of the fort.

After view of city, leave on U S 45 to Vienna, twenty-two miles. Follow U S 45 back to Harrisburg passing through New Burnside, Stonefort, and Carrier Mills.

Total mileage approximately 185 miles.

TOUR 3.

Start at Carbondale. West on State 13 to State 127, just east of Murphysboro. Turn south on State 127 to sign pointing west to village of Pomona. Take graveled road to Pomona, turn right at main intersection in village, follow along east side of railroad tracks as far as possible, then cross tracks and continue on winding, all-weather road through Shawnee National Forest to parking lot. Leave car and descend into gorge to the natural bridge.

Return to State 127 and continue on south to Alto Pass. Turn left into village of Alto Pass, then right across overpass and on an all-weather road to top of Bald Knob, the second highest point in Egypt, 1030 feet.

Return to Alto Pass and continue south on State 127. Turn right at sign directing to Union County State Forest, a pleasing picnic spot. Return to State 127 and on south to Jonesboro. Turn north at square and go one-half mile north to forest ranger's cottage. At entrance is the marker commemorating the Lincoln-Douglas debate held at that place. Return to square and turn west on State 146.

Continue to State 3 at Ware. Turn north a short distance past Wolf Lake to point where sign marker directs to Pine Hills. Take this graveled road running at right angles to highway about one mile to foot of cliffs, follow around to the left and start ascent of hill. Caution: shift into low or second gear. After a long climb during which there are many sweeping views of the valleys on both sides

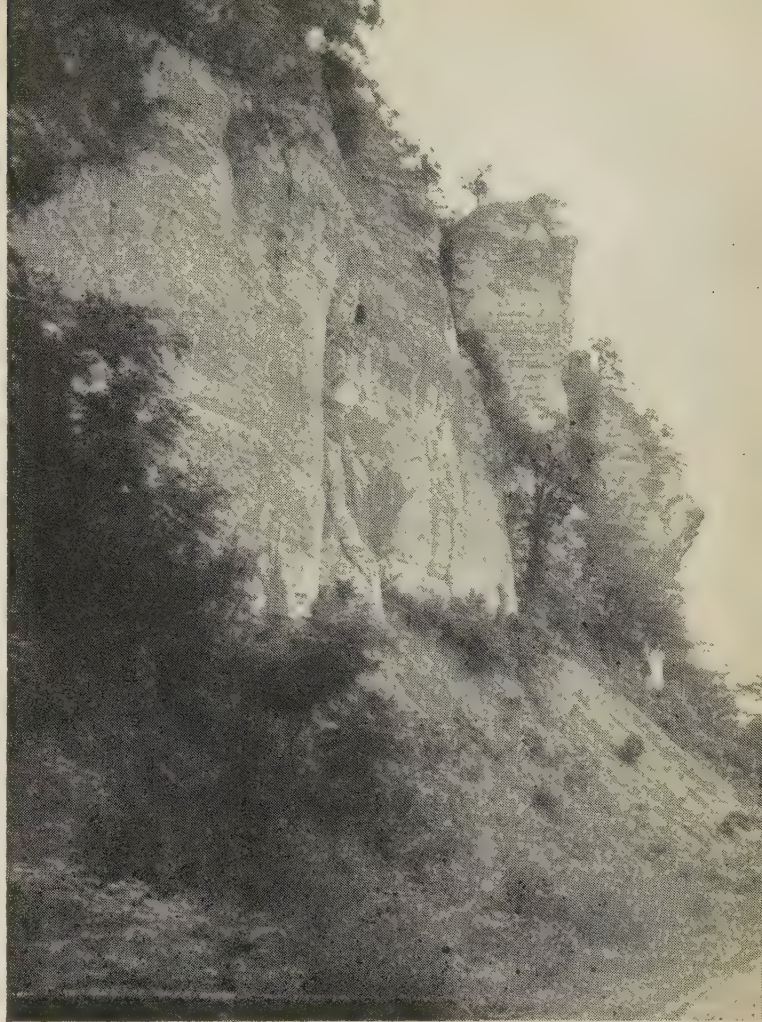


Photo from collection of Brig. Gen. Wm. McAndrew

Chalk Cliffs, Pine Hills

of the road, the top is reached. From there the skyline drive winds along the crest for several miles. McGee's Hill affords the finest view of the Mississippi valley and hills of Missouri in the distance. At the south end of the drive turn west to State 3 and then turn north.

Turn west on stub pavement to Grand Tower at directional marker. Standing in the river near the Missouri shore is Tower Rock, known as the smallest national park. The rock rises sixty feet above the water. Devil's Backbone and Devil's Bake Oven are rock formations north of village.

Back to State 3 and north to Fountain Bluff marker. Turn left and drive cautiously to top of bluff. Excellent view of Mississippi River and bottom lands. Return to State 3.

North to State 144. Turn east. Note historical marker on south side of highway shortly after leaving State 3. It marks the site of the Kaskaskia Indian village. After crossing the bridge over Kincaid Creek, and at a point almost to the top of the hill, turn sharply left to enter small observation park marked "Scenic View." A pleasing view of the river bottoms and distant hills is the reward for lingering a few minutes.

Continue on east on State 144 to Murphysboro. A short distance past the city limits, turn south at marker and follow to Riverside Park. Leave park, return to State 144 and turn east to directional

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marker indicating Logan Monument. Drop south to high school to view equestrian bas-relief of John A. Logan and medallion of Mrs. Logan.

Proceed east to Seventeenth Street, where at 310 South Seventeenth Street, a granite boulder alongside the railroad tracks marks the birth site of General Logan. Marker is enclosed by fence.

Back to State 144 (Walnut Street) and on to State 13. Leaving town on State 13, the highway crosses Big Muddy River. At the east end of the bridge stands a historical marker indicating the location of the first commercial coal mine in Illinois.

Continue east on State 13, past district highway office, to Carbondale.

Approximate mileage for tour 120 miles.

TOUR 4.

Start at Harrisburg. South on State 34 to Herod and turn west on graveled road for about three miles. Turn right sharply and climb Williams Hill, the highest point in Egypt, 1060 feet in elevation. A magnificent view is afforded of the surrounding area of forest-covered hills. Back downhill and turn right on graveled road continuing through Oak and Delwood to Bell Smith Springs following Shawnee National Forest markers, passing Burden Falls enroute. Park car and descend stone stairway to valley. Follow creek turning left from stairway to stepping stones across Bay Creek to natural bridge. Return to stairs, turn right and go about one mile to rapids. Many unusual formations can be seen in the area. Picnic accommodations.

Climb stairs to parking lot, and retrace road to main graveled road where marker points to Eddyville. Proceed through Eddyville to State 146, turn west a few miles, just past Dixon Springs State Park turn sharply north on graveled road to Lake Glendale. Beach and fishing facilities at Lake Glendale.

Return to State 146, turn east through Golconda to intersection with State 34. Turn north on State 34 through beautiful hill country to Rudement where turn on graveled road east to Somerset and on to Oxford farm. Leave car and climb Eagle Mountain to Old Stone Face. Retrace road to State 34 and turn north to Harrisburg.

Approximate mileage of tour 120 miles.

TOUR 5.

Start at Carbondale. South on Illinois Avenue on U S 51 past Southern Illinois University. In a few miles the road enters the peach and apple orchard region. Cross Union-Jackson county line at foot of Patterson Hill. Through Cobden to Anna. Turn right at main intersection on State 146. Fine view of Egypt's hills at Anna-Jonesboro High School. One mile to Jonesboro. Through town and on west to State 3.

South on State 3 at Ware and follow highway to Thebes wye, passing through McClure. At wye turn west to Thebes. Drive cautiously in descent of hill into Thebes. View old river town from water level. Note old courthouse on side of hill.

Return to State 3 and continue south to Olive Branch and sign indicating Horseshoe Lake, where



Old print of Tower Rock, opposite village of Grand Tower, from "Ladies Repository," 1853.

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many thousands of wild geese winter. Back to highway and on south to U S 51. Over a three-lane highway to Cairo passing under the Illinois Central Railroad at the flood gate.

In Cairo, follow highway markings past the Cairo Public Library and the statue "The Hearer" by George Gray Barnard. Turn left on any convenient street and drive to water front. View of Ohio River with Illinois Central bridge to the left and highway bridge into Kentucky to the right. Fort Defiance was located at a point near the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. A historical marker on Ohio Street tells of the assembling of the gunboat flotilla by Flag Officer (later Admiral) Foote during the Civil War. General U. S. Grant had his headquarters in the Ohio Building. He lived at the Halliday Hotel, the ruins of which stand at the extreme end of Ohio Street.

Return to main streets. Note quantity of iron grill work on buildings and homes in Cairo. Drive out Washington Street past the old southern style homes with their magnolia and ginkgo trees and lookout towers on roofs. After a tour of the city start north on State 37. The United States National Cemetery lies in the point between U S 51 and State 37. Enter cemetery to view Illinois State Monument and the graves of 6,000 Civil War dead.

Follow State 37 to Mounds City. Turn right at marker in town to view the Marine Ways where river boats were repaired for many years during the height of the river traffic and where three of

Foote's gunboats were built.

Back to State 37 and on north through Olmsted and Grand Chain, stopping to read historical markers along the road telling of Cantonment Wilkin-sonville and the Va Bache Tannery. Farther north on State 37 is the village of Cypress. Turn right about one block to view the natural bridge at the east edge of town.

North on State 37 through West Vienna to the village of Buncombe. Stop at Scenic View to see one of the finest panoramas in Egypt. Continue north on State 37 through Goreville to Marion. (Ferne Clyffe is one mile west from Goreville on graveled road but will not be accessible until the State of Illinois takes it over as a State park.) Turn left on State 13 at Marion.

Immediately to the west of Marion on the south side of the highway is the U. S. Veterans Hospital. Continue west past the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Game Refuge which includes the former Illinois Ordnance Plant, now an industrial center, and Crab Orchard Lake. After crossing the lake on two bridges, turn left on black-top road to bathing beach and boat dock. West on State 13 to Carbondale.

Approximate length of tour 160 miles.

Left—George Gray Barnard statue, "The Hearer," Cairo. (Photo courtesy Cairo Association of Commerce. Right—Forest path, Bell Smith Springs Area. (Photo U. S. Forest Service, Shawnee National Forest.)



Rolling Up A Record ---

By BURROW DISKIN

Blue and white buses roll over Egyptian highways, providing needed transportation for the area.

THE Carbondale and Harrisburg Coach Lines and Earl Throgmorton, president of the system, are celebrating the tenth anniversary of the bus company. Ten years ago, the Carbondale and Harrisburg Coach Line, then a small bus line operating two buses between Harrisburg and Carbondale, was bought by Throgmorton. With this as a basis, he has built the huge bus system that today serves Egypt.

The story of the development of this truly Egyptian industry actually starts twenty years ago, when Throgmorton began operating a chartered bus service. The athletic teams of Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, found the curtailment of train service a hardship in filling their schedules, and were glad to receive the offer of chartered bus service.

From that modest beginning, Throgmorton has built up a bus company that today operates more scheduled bus miles in Illinois than any other company. The celebration of the tenth anniversary is also a twentieth anniversary occasion.

Born on a farm south of Carbondale on land now covered by the waters of Little Grassy Lake, Earl Throgmorton, true to the American pattern,

started life in modest circumstances. He attended country school, University High School at Carbondale, and Southern two years.

Unable to finish his formal education, Earl, as he is known all over Southern Illinois, started to get the final touches of his schooling the hard way. He obtained employment with the Illinois Central Railroad, and in time became a freight brakeman.

In 1924, with the few dollars he had accumulated, Earl started the taxi service at Carbondale, now known as the Yellow Cab. Four years later, in 1928, he instituted the chartered bus service. The beloved William McAndrew, for thirty years athletic director at Southern, delighted to tell, when in a reminiscing mood, of the first few trips the teams of Southern made in Earl's bus. Mac would tell with gusto about the trip to Arkansas, when the entire team personnel had to get out and push the bus to a repair station. Mac would grin and say that "the wreck was held together by safety pins, but somehow, Earl always got the team there in time for the game."

As the chartered bus service grew, Earl bought another bus, a better one. Then came two buses, then three. The taxi line was sold by him in 1938,

C & H Coach Lines depot and general offices, Carbondale

Photo by Grindle Studio, Carbondale



and he entered the field that was to be his life work—bus transportation.

Earl himself drove at the start of the business. He has taken groups to every state in the Union, sleeping in the bus in the early days to save hotel expenses. By hard work, over-long hours, and careful handling of the limited amount of his capital, Earl finally pushed the business to where it had

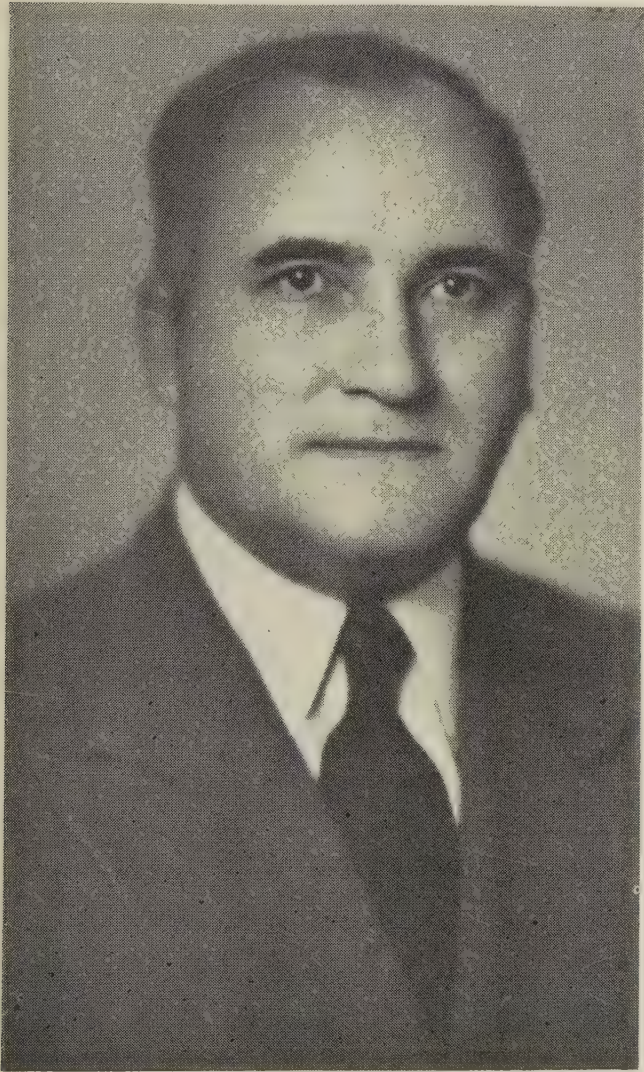


Photo by Grindle Studio, Carbondale
Earl Throgmorton



Photo by Varsity Studio, Carbondale
Diesel air-conditioned coach

reached their work if it had not been for the bus services offered by the C & H Coach Lines. With the close of the war, the Ordnance Plant area has been converted into an industrial area, somewhat unusual in its set-up. Situated along the shores of the nine-mile lake, the manufacturing plants are not in any town, but in a group out in the open. Through the use of bus and car transportation, it is possible for the workers to live in the adjacent towns and commute to their work. Thus such towns as Marion, Herrin, Carterville, Carbondale, Du Quoin, and Murphysboro are able to supply workers to this modern industrial development.

Step by step, always keeping pace with the growth of Southern Illinois, Throgmorton has instituted new bus service, opening up to contact with the outside world and with the other parts of the Egypt area, those communities that had been shut off through lack of transportation facilities.

About five years ago, the C & H Coach Lines built a modern bus station at Carbondale, only to find in a short time that it was inadequate to serve the fast-growing system. Two years ago, the brick and glass block building was doubled in size, and is today, one of the finest bus stations in the United States.

When the Carbondale and Harrisburg Coach Lines are mentioned, in fact when buses are spoken of in Egypt, the picture of Earl Throgmorton comes immediately to everyone. He lives in Carbondale where the general offices of the company are located, but he is as well-known along the Ohio River, or on the east side of Egypt, as he is at home.

With the growth of the system, increased opportunities for service have been made possible and Earl has not shirked his obligations as a neighbor and a citizen. This year he is president of the Carbondale Rotary Club. He has been a director of the Greater Egypt Association since its formation. He has headed Red Cross and Community Chest drives, sold War Bonds, and been one of the faithful in all civic and area movements.

The C & H Coach Lines have pioneered in bus transportation service. Throgmorton was one of the first bus operators in Illinois to use diesel air-conditioned buses. About one year ago, he placed in service six of these large de luxe buses, purchased

become a large chartered bus business.

Just ten years ago, Earl bought the antiquated Carbondale and Harrisburg Coach Line, and started to build an area bus system that would give good and timely transportation to the citizens of Egypt, who were, at the time, unable to obtain such service.

Today, there hardly is a hamlet in Egypt that does not receive bus service from the C & H Lines. In 1939, the Illinois Ordnance Plant on Crab Orchard Lake was built by the War Department. The peak of employment at this shell loading plant was seven thousand. Many of these employees, who came daily from points as far away as fifty miles, could not have

from General Motors Corporation. The idea of service to small communities somewhat off the beaten path was developed by Throgmorton. Feeder short lines serve these communities and funnel into the system the passengers who desire more than local transportation. His chartered bus service still is an important part of his business. He has "grand-daddy" rights in every state in the Union. C & H buses have carried parties of tourists and groups of students all over the United States and to Canada, Mexico, and Cuba. Safety has been drilled into his organization by Earl and the record of the company shows how well he has accomplished that job.

With the renaissance of Egypt, C & H Coach Lines are in step. New equipment has been ordered; eight more air-conditioned diesel buses are to be delivered before summer. A new bus depot is to be built at Marion. Depots in other key towns will be built soon. An enlarged service department is being arranged at Carbondale so that even better maintenance of rolling stock can be brought about.

Southern Illinois is different from most sections of the country. There is no town larger than 25,000 in the area known as Egypt. Spaced close together—seven to ten miles apart—are many thriving small cities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 15,000. The area has been described as a "dispersed large city." Local transportation was essential to the development of the area. Until C & H Coach Lines installed such a service, Egypt was not progressing as the area should have been by reason of its natural resources. Some one once said "railroads make the cities." That is true—but buses make the towns, and there are many more towns than large cities.

Southern Illinois University, at Carbondale, has a student body of three thousand in round figures. About seventy-five per cent of that student group goes home each Friday evening and returns to Carbondale Sunday evening or early Monday morning. A lover of young people, and one who could not obtain a complete college training, Earl has a sympathetic understanding of the tribulations of the youth of today in their quest for an education. Special student commuter rates have been made for the benefit of these college young people. Schedules have been arranged to enable them to return home for the week-ends. Without such a service as C & H gives, the university at Carbondale could not give a college education to many of the youth of Egypt.

Egyptian owned and operated, C & H Lines serve the region with understanding. With a large number of rural residents, the large blue and white buses are the only means for quick trips to town. Contrary to general practice in the transportation business, C & H buses stop along the highways to pick up and discharge passengers. Over the hundreds of miles of concrete highways that crisscross Egypt, the C & H buses virtually give city bus service. Through efficient handling and modern equipment, this service is rendered without detriment to schedules.

In the ten years C & H Lines have been operated by Throgmorton, 4,629,917 passengers have

been transported to their destinations. More than 300,000 gallons of gasoline and 16,000 quarts of oil are used annually by the system. The annual bill for tires is \$26,000. It is the policy of the company to purchase all supplies in Egypt.

Fifty-five employees keep the 26 buses operating on the 56 daily schedules that give service to 28 county seats and to 120 towns and cities. Records show that C & H Lines operate 1,825,000 passenger miles annually.

In addition to serving virtually all of Egypt, C & H Coach Lines offer modern bus service from Egypt to Decatur and Springfield, Illinois, St. Louis, Missouri, and Evansville, Indiana.

As part of the observance of his ten-twentieth anniversary in the bus transportation field, Earl entertained his employees at an anniversary dinner in April. Of necessity, the dinner had to be in three sections, since the buses must be kept rolling on schedule, regardless of sentimental and social enjoyments. So, for three nights, Earl played host to his employees. The anniversary celebration was the occasion of the recognition by Earl of the faithful service of his employees. Gold service pins were presented to the employees with ten year service records, and silver pins to those who have been with the company five years.

Egyptians are proud of their bus lines, and are enjoying the anniversary along with Throgmorton. But the happiest of all are Earl's father and mother, and his wife, Ruth Keith Throgmorton. Earl has three sisters and one brother who are proud of the success of their brother as represented by the growth and service of C & H Coach Lines.

This Egyptian organization, truly a product of the area, has become one of the large industries of Southern Illinois. The C & H Coach Lines by providing area-wide transportation are helping Egypt to gain the glory she so richly deserves.

Meditation

By SHIRLEY BIGGS

The purple dusk settles over the Ozark hills
With the gentle touch of a velvet glove.
The flamboyant hues of sunset fade into a pale,
 roseate glow,
Ever receding below the meridian;
Dark shadows merge the intricacies of the day
Into the softer unrealities of night.
A sleepy bird shrugs closer to the bough,
And after a few hushed twitterings, falls asleep.
As the day sounds cease,
The small hidden creatures that belong to the night
Creep from their concealment and wax merry
Far from mortal ken.
And night gathers all its sleeping things
Close within her folds and gives them,
For a little time, peace.

Egyptian Starlight

IX. — HARRY HAMILTON

*An Egyptian author who has attained success
both as a novelist and as a movie writer.*

5



SOMEONE has described the Mississippi River as a "lion on a rampage"; as "a stream that is not a commonplace affair, but one of the truly remarkable feats of nature," but fortunately there are a few writers and commentators who have treated the Mississippi as "a thing of beauty and romance." Most of these romantic accounts center around New Orleans and the southern end of the river—only a very few authors have considered the center portion of the great River to be worthy of a romantic treatment.

The three writers who have treated the center portion of the Mississippi in anything like a romantic manner are Mark Twain, Ben Burman, and Harry L. Hamilton.

The great Mark Twain idolized the River and has immortalized this love by his *Life on the Mississippi*, but since he learned to be a pilot on the great river his book is more nearly practical than romantic, and might be considered as a guidebook for the more than four thousand miles of the river's course.

Ben Burman, several years ago, wrote romantic novels about the great stream but during the recent war he abandoned this subject to write of more distant countries and streams.

The third writer, who knows every whim of the great stream, all the romance, all the tragedy, all the changes wrought by the Father of Waters is Harry L. Hamilton, the well-known author of the successful novel and movie, *Banjo On My Knee*.

Harry Hamilton was born on the banks of the Mississippi River in Chester, Illinois, on June 23, 1896. In answer to some questions put to him, Harry said he does not often admit that birth date, and he has no notable ancestors or members of the family. As a child he lived for a while in the South where he became acquainted with the people he later wrote about.

At the age of fifteen, Harry sold two movie scenarios—one to Lubin, "A Border Romance," starring Romaine Fielding and one to Kalem, "An Orange Grove Romance," starring Alice Joyce

and Carlyle Blackwell.

Harry was nineteen years old when he saved Homer Hylton, of Chester, from drowning in the Mississippi. Chester citizens saw to it that Harry was given the Carnegie Medal for his heroism. After he was graduated from the Chester High School in 1916, he served in the army during the First World War.

Following the war, Harry continued his education and was graduated from Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1924, majoring in playwriting. He was active in college dramatics and wrote a number of plays while at Carnegie Tech. Though he has no degree to show for it, he spent some time at Columbia University Graduate School.

Hamilton insists that in his educational assets should be listed "a choice collection of jobs, such as messman on a tramp freighter; dancer in a French cafe; rivet-bucker in a stock yards in East St. Louis; counterman in a lunch-room in Tucumcari, New Mexico, and scenario writer in Hollywood—all most educational."

Hamilton continues in his sketchy autobiography: "After college I taught in Alabama for two years, then for five years directed the Montgomery (Ala.) Little Theatre. In 1932, my play, *Savage Rhythm*, was produced in New York—briefly! and I went back to teaching speech at Long Island University. I left there in 1936, when my first novel, *Banjo On My Knee*, was bought for the

movies. I spent three years in Hollywood, working for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, then as a free lance at Republic, Paramount, and other studios. My second book was *All Their Children Were Acrobats*, the third, *Watch Us Grow*, and the fourth *River Song*. The next one is to be titled *As Snow in Summer* and will be laid in Kaskaskia in 1765. I had a short story, 'Fiddler With a Strad' in the

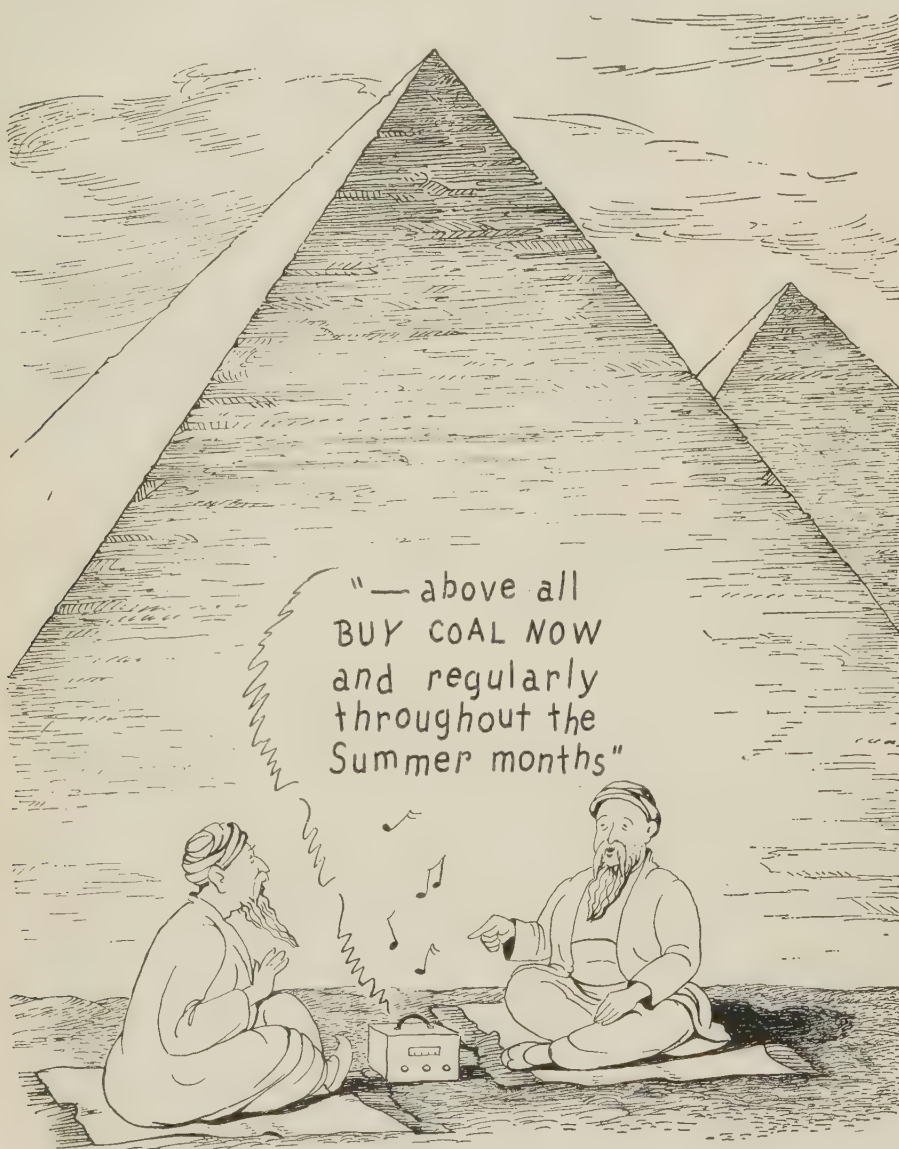
April, 1947, *Esquire*, and another called 'A Negligee for Desert Wear,' in *Liberty*, last year."

Distinctly a Southern Illinois author, Hamilton depicts in his writings a section of the Mississippi River and the adjoining country that has not been too much publicized and romanticized. When asked to make a list of his plays he replied: "The only ones I can think of are two short plays, 'Fingerbowls and Araminta,' published by Longmans Green, and 'Spades' by someone. I forget the publisher as I haven't a copy. There's one published by T. S. Denison which shall be nameless on account of the silly title they insisted on giving it. Among unproduced and unpublished plays lie some thirty or forty prospective masterpieces. And there is an unpublished novel in my past—let the dead past etc. *Banjo On My Knee*, and *All Their Children Were Acrobats*, both were published by Bobbs-Merrill in 1936."

Hamilton is unmarried and lives in Long Beach, California. His brother, Ray Hamilton, of Murphysboro, is employed by the State Highway Department.

Harry gives his hobbies as: "Travel, especially in Mexico and Europe; swimming—the beach is a short block away and I go almost every day; the theatre when I'm in New York; reading when I'm in California; travel mostly, though; that's why I'm not married—I decided to invest ten bucks in a passport instead of two in a marriage license. Well, everybody makes a bum investment now and then!"

With reference to his forthcoming book *As Snow in Summer*, Harry writes that it is not completed but he hopes "to finish it by the first of June, but only God and Bobbs-Merrill know when it will be published."



"—if the efendi would utter even greater words of wisdom he would add: Be sure the coal is Washed Sahara!"

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A MAN who served as adjutant in the army of George Washington and who was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown was the responsible person for the establishment of the oldest institution of higher learning in Egypt, Illinois. That school shares with two other colleges the honor of being the oldest in the State.

McKendree College at Lebanon, Shurtleff College at East Alton, and Illinois College at Jacksonville, run a dead heat, so to speak, for the honor of seniority among the many colleges of Illinois. Illi-

result, in actuality, Illinois did not have free schools until 1850.

The church realized the need for education in this new region and as far as possible provided the means. In this manner, Vincennes in Indiana, Transylvania in Kentucky, and St. Charles in Missouri came into existence. Likewise in Egypt another college was born—McKendree at Lebanon.

Bishop McKendree, for whom the college is named, was a native of Virginia, who was raised in the Church of England. He was a stern, austere,

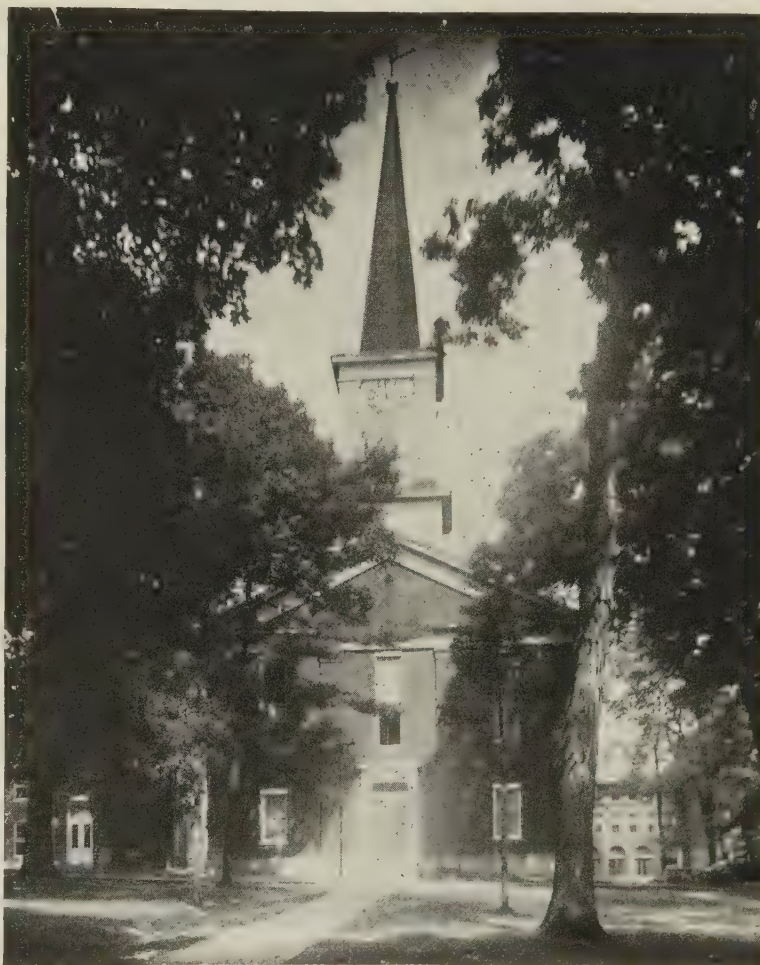
Historic College OF Egypt

By W. A. LESTER

The oldest college in Southern Illinois, McKendree College has played an important part in the development of Egypt.

Chapel, McKendree College

*Courtesy
McKendree
College*



nois College graduated the first class from an institution of higher learning, Shurtleff College was the first to receive a charter as a college, and McKendree College was the first to start actual teaching.

After the end of the Revolutionary War, a great movement westward started. The first pioneers of the Northwest Territory walked and drove across the mountains and sought homes in the new fertile land.

The church either has been in advance of the settlers or along with them through all the development of this nation. In the early pioneer days there were no public schools. In fact, in Illinois, although a free school law was passed in 1825, the next general assembly passed an act that prohibited the taxing of any citizen without his written consent. As a

good man, said to have sworn just once in his life, although that pernicious habit was even more common in the Revolutionary days than it is today. In the course of his young manhood he became a convert to Methodism. Although of a shy, self-conscious nature, he in time felt the call of the church, started his career, and, overcoming all obstacles, became one of the great leaders of the Methodist Church in America. Today, visitors to Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, may visit the grave of the great Bishop, who did so much for the establishment of Methodism in the Northwest Territory.

The oldest Methodist organization in Illinois is the Shiloh Methodist Church at Shiloh, a village a short distance east of Belleville. This church, established in 1807, was dedicated by Bishop McKendree.



Photo by Horrell Studio, Anna
Old Main, McKendree College

In addition to sharing the honor of one of the three oldest colleges in Illinois, McKendree further has the honor of being the oldest Methodist school of higher education in the United States.

On September 20, 1827, a group of Methodist preachers met at Mount Carmel, Illinois, on the banks of the Wabash River, for the fourth session of the Illinois Conference, the territory of which included both the State of Illinois and the State of Indiana. The Reverend John McReynolds was the host for the meeting. Those adventurous Methodist preachers had ridden their horses from their homes scattered over the two states to Mount Carmel for the conference.

In attendance was Peter Cartwright, the great pioneer Methodist preacher, and at the time the presiding elder of the Illinois District. On Friday, September 21, Cartwright presented to the conference a petition from "certain citizens of Greene County, Illinois," for the establishment of a conference seminary. The petition was referred to a committee of three with instructions to report before the end of the conference. John Dew, Allen Wiley, and John Fox, who composed the committee, submitted a report on September 25 recommending the appointment of a committee of five to investigate and to obtain all the necessary information, and to report at the next conference. That committee, duly appointed, was made up of Peter Cartwright, William Shanks, Charles Holliday, John Strange, and James Armstrong.

For some long lost reasons, this committee seemed unable to come to a definite plan of action. In the meantime, the matter of a Methodist college remained uppermost in the minds of the members of the succeeding conferences. In Lebanon, a village of two hundred souls, situated on the stage-coach route between Vincennes, Indiana, and St. Louis, Missouri, there was a Methodist preacher, Thomas Randle. Tired of the inaction of the conference, he brought the matter of a church school before a meeting of his church on February 20, 1828, and the primary steps toward the founding of a seminary were taken. Before adjournment, ar-

ticles of incorporation were signed, which document is a sacred relic in the archives of McKendree College.

Subscriptions were sought and sites examined. One plot of ground eight acres in extent, owned by Richard Bradsby, was purchased for the sum of twenty-four dollars, three dollars an acre.

There were 105 subscribers to the original fund for the establishment of Lebanon Seminary, these subscriptions running from \$100 to \$5, for a total of \$1,385.

This document, drawn by the Reverend A. W. Casad, states that the seminary be conducted "as nearly as possible on the plan of Augusta College," showing that the originators of the institution planned that it be developed into a college. The provision was in the instrument that the property be "deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church for safe keeping."

Some progress was made toward the construction of a building during 1828. The structure was designed to be a larger building than any in existence in the village of Lebanon and some difficulty was had to find skilled workmen capable of constructing such a "superior" building.

At a meeting at Lebanon on November 8, a Board of Managers was elected consisting of thirty-three members. The Reverend Samuel H. Thompson was elected president. David S. Witter, secretary, and Nathan Horner, treasurer. The other members of the board were: the Reverend John Dew, Joshua Barnes, Colonel Andrew Bankson, James Riggin, Thomas Ray, David L. West, Colonel E. B. Clemson, the Reverend Samuel Mitchell, William Padfield, William Bradsby, the Reverend Peter Cartwright, the Reverend Charles R. Matheny, the Reverend Washington C. Ballard, Hall Mason, John C. Dugger, Major Isaac Ferguson, Shadrach Bond, the Reverend Smith L. Robinson, John Tillson, Peter Hubbard, Charles Slade, Pomeroy Easton, John A. Logan, Major John Phillips, Colonel E. C. Berry, Doctor Thomas Stanton, the Reverend Zadoc Casey, the Reverend Andrew Monroe, Major John O'Fallon, George W. Kerr, the Reverend Alexander McCallister, and the Reverend Jesse Green.

In the constitution adopted, it was stressed that teachers were to be employed who were qualified not only to teach the common subjects but also the higher branches of mathematics, natural and moral philosophy, and Latin and Greek.

On November 24, 1828, Lebanon Seminary was opened formally, with two teachers, Edward R. Ames and Miss McMurphy. It lacked nine days of being the State of Illinois' tenth birthday.

The board of managers decided that it would be too long to wait for the completion of the building, so rented two small buildings that had been used when a teacher would set up a subscription school in the village.

Seventy-two students were enrolled for the first term, five of them girls. The tuition per student was five dollars per session for the lower branches and if natural and moral philosophy, mathematics, Latin, and Greek were desired, the charge was sev-

en dollars per session. The first school year ended in April, having run for five months.

In 1830, the board, with Peter Cartwright presiding, because of Bishop McKendree's great interest, changed the name from Lebanon Seminary to McKendree College. Due to an error in recording in the General Assembly, the first charter was issued in the name "McKendreean College." This error was corrected upon the issuance of the second charter.

The name change was to honor the Bishop, and was in consideration of a gift of 480 acres in the Shiloh valley. The school, however, continued to be called Lebanon Seminary for several years.

At the October Methodist conference that same year, the college was adopted as a conference seminary, and the conference plans, long delayed, dropped. Peter Cartwright was appointed the agent to receive money collected for the school and to forward it to the trustees.

Edward R. Ames was the first principal of the school. He left college without completing his college course to become the first principal. His entire salary for his first year's work was \$115. The second year it was raised to \$25 per month or \$125 for the year. Before the end of the second school year he decided that he wanted to be a preacher rather than a teacher. Miss McMurphy, the other member of the faculty, received for her first year's work \$83.33, and a complimentary resolution from the board. The second year she received \$125.

Like most institutions not operated commercially or not supported by tax dollars, the young school had its moments of financial embarrassment. The principal did not receive all of his munificent salary of \$125 for his second year until November, 1830, just about one year overdue.

American ingenuity ever has found ways to meet problems, and to circumvent existing regulations and laws. Lebanon Seminary in 1834, instituted a charge of twenty-five cents additional for each student whose parent or guardian was not a stockholder in the seminary. This was for "house rent and fuel." Could it be said that this was the forbear of the "student activity charge?"

The Reverend Peter Akers was elected president in September, 1833. Before this, the man in charge had been listed as principal, but Akers was named "president."

While President Akers was serving his first hitch as president he reported to the board of directors that on a certain Wednesday afternoon his department, with the exception of his own son, his brother-in-law, and a certain George Peeples, was missing. And moreover, several boys were absent from the primary department. Inquiry on the part of the worthy president showed that all found missing had attended the circus! And, moreover, with the exception of one small boy and two or three young men, they all had their parents' permission! Akers continued in his report to mention that practically all the absentees were children of Methodist parents, and stated that the situation was critical, that he was subjected to mortification or rather

crucifixion, when he attempted to speak to the offenders. They felt secure in the consent of their parents. He threatened expulsion from the school, if the board of managers upheld him, and that if the board did not, he would submit his resignation.

President Akers talked of "... the diabolical nature and grossly corrupting tendency of the circus They are the every day and the Sunday School of the Devil, and his traveling missionaries . . . the inconsistency of sending the same children to a Christian Sabbath School and to the Sabbath School of Hell"

The board adopted a strong resolution of authority for the president. The following year Peter Akers resumed his role of circuit rider.

In 1835, the Illinois General Assembly passed an Act authorizing the establishment of four colleges in the State. These were: Alton College of Illinois (now known as Shurtleff College), Illinois College at Jacksonville, Jonesborough College (planned for the town now known as Jonesboro), and McKendreean College at Lebanon. This act was approved by the governor February 9, 1835.

An act to incorporate McKendree College was passed by the general assembly of 1839, under which charter the college has continued to operate for 109 years. Under the first charter, the college conferred no degrees. The first earned Bachelor of Arts degrees were granted to the seven graduates of the class of 1841. D. R. Trotter, son-in-law of Peter Cartwright, was the first to receive the Bachelor's degree.

The first catalog of the college was issued in 1837, a twelve-page pamphlet. In that first catalog the necessary expenses for a school year were given as from \$87.50 to \$99.50. This included tuition, room, board, wood, lights, and washing. The item for wood was the charge for the firewood that was furnished to each student for the stove in his room.

Five of the students who made up the first class upon the opening of the school were girls, and in the first five years a total of thirty women attended the college. A few years later it seems that members of the feminine sex were "just discouraged"

Benson-Wood Library, McKendree College

Photo by Horrell Studio, Anna



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so that for some time McKendree was strictly a school for males. In 1869, the college formally was made co-educational.

The original building was destroyed by fire in 1856. Old Main, the oldest building on the campus, was built in 1850. The chapel was completed in 1858. Its spire stands 145 feet high. A chaste, New England type of structure, centered in a frame of trees, it makes a perfect study for artists.

The chapel bell is the oldest bell in the United States. Cast in the eighth century in Spain, and recast in Spain in the fourteenth century and brought to Florida sometime in the sixteenth century, it was found in New Mexico in the 1850's in the ruins of what was supposed to be a Catholic Indian Mission. Markings on the bell gave the date and place of its manufacture and its history. The bell was brought to St. Louis and recast. Exhibited at the Illinois State Fair at Centralia in 1858, it was bought by President Nelson E. Cobleigh and Professor R. M. Moore who had it hung in the chapel. There, for ninety years, this old bell has summoned McKendree students.

The museum is an interesting place. Among its many relics are the hat and saddle-bags of Peter Cartwright, the broadax used in hewing the logs for the original college building, idols from India, footwear of natives of Asia, ancient Mexican pottery, and a Greek vase dating from the fifth century before Christ.

This, the oldest college in Egypt, must of necessity have numbered among its faculty and students many of the illustrious names of Egypt. Two governors of Illinois attended McKendree, Governor William H. Bissell, of pre-Civil War days, and Governor Charles Deneen, a late governor of the Prairie State.

Southern Illinois University at Carbondale owes a great debt to McKendree. The first president of Southern was Professor Robert Allyn who came to the newly-born school at Carbondale from McKendree. The beloved Doctor Parkinson of Southern, a more recent president of the university, was originally a student, then a graduate, and finally a member of the faculty of McKendree, leaving that old institution to come to the newer school at Carbondale.

The Reverend William H. Milburn, later noted as the "blind chaplain" of Congress, was one of the original canvassers for funds for McKendree. The list of illustrious names rolls on. Among them we find General Wesley Merritt, of Civil War and Spanish-American War fame; Jehu Baker, noted Egyptian in diplomatic circles; John Locke Scripps, founder of the Scripps dynasty in the newspaper world, and one-time partner in the *Chicago Tribune*; Judge Silas Bryan, father of William Jennings Bryan; Colonel Risdon Marshall Moore; Judge Oliver A. Harker, noted jurist of Egypt; Captain Robert Alexander Halbert of Belleville; Jacob A. Spies, grain and flour miller; J. Nick Perrin, historian of Belleville; and L. Y. Sherman, noted senator from Illinois.

McKendree College has become a tradition in

many families. In the roster of students numerous instances are found of father, son, and grandson enrolled in the same college. Maurice Akers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Akers, of Alworth, New Hampshire, is the fifth generation of Akers to be associated with McKendree. Peter Akers, the first president of McKendree, was the first person to receive the Doctor of Divinity degree from the college, in 1839.

McKendree never has claimed to be a large college. It has found its niche as one of the many smaller schools of America that have done so much in the shaping of the careers of so many of the young men and women of our nation. It ever has been a leader in Methodist schools and has for more than a century stamped its impress upon Illinois and American life.

Under able leadership McKendree has marched in step with the times from 1835 to the present. Doctor Carl C. Bracy is the present president, the youngest college president in the United States. He brings to that office the enthusiasm, the ambition, the energy, and the virility of youth to pilot to even greater heights McKendree College, the first college in Egypt.

Rhymes To Dongola

By VIVIAN DILLOW

In the Illinois Ozarks there's a small town meant for me;
It's Dongola, down in Egypt, where every soul is free.
The main street's in the valley, the homes climb up the hills,
Its streams are not great rivers but just pleasant little rills.
There are woodlands all around it and lakes and ponds for fish,
Where one can spend vacation as pleasant as a wish.
All year hands are busy on every plot of ground
Raising truck to feed the hungry in the cities all around.
Here the people are contented with their simple rural life,
Where each attends his business and there is no cause for strife.
Here the dogwood and the redbud in the spring delight the eye,
And the well-kept homes and dooryards gaily greet the passerby.
Here magnolia bloom in springtime, flaming gum trees in the fall,
And a mystic haze in autumn throws a magic over all.
Oh, village in the Ozarks, that's where one and all agree
That the well-worn phrase is happy, "Dongola—that's for me!"

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LOOKING AHEAD *with* EGYPT

By WILL GRIFFITH

For many issues the EGYPTIAN KEY has carried a department "Looking Ahead with Egypt." In this feature we have given the news of the area from the standpoint of industrial development, primarily. The first article under this heading appeared in the December, 1943, issue of the KEY. Therein we offered a plan for the development of Egypt. Today, we are just as certain that the suggestions made then are needed, as we were when made. We also are very proud to know that many groups and organizations, as well as individuals, have agreed with us, and are backing these ideas.

In this issue, we are deviating from the pattern of the department to place before our readers two projects that are in accord with the best thought along the lines of the greater development of Egypt. Time is the great factor in each of these instances. For that reason the KEY is devoting this space in this issue to bring before the citizens of Egypt these two projects, and to spur our people to the necessary effort to make the plans become realities.

FERNE CLYFFE

We went sightseeing and thrill hunting the other day. At Goreville, a friend loaded us into his jeep and we started. Now it was a real four-wheel-drive jeep, not a station wagon jeep. After a journey of about one mile on level ground and over a good graveled road, we started down into the natural park, named long ago, Ferne Clyffe.

We admit that it was rough going. We also will admit, if you won't tell anyone, that we were just a teeny weeny bit scared as the jeep turned downward at almost a right angle and crawled down a stone precipice, only to right itself safely in the manner of all good jeeps and start the same performance all over again a short distance further on.

Anyway, we made it safely. As the jeep leveled

Hawk's Cave, Ferne Clyffe

Photo by W. H. Farley, Harrisburg



off on the floor of the valley, we disembarked and started to explore the 120 acres of the reservation. The area is like a huge bowl sunk into the earth, its sides of rock cliffs broken only where the creek leaves the valley. We first were steered to Mohawk Spring. This is a natural rock formation with a recess into the side of a cliff, out of which bubbles a small stream, or spring. Grotesque rocks surrounded us as we stood there.

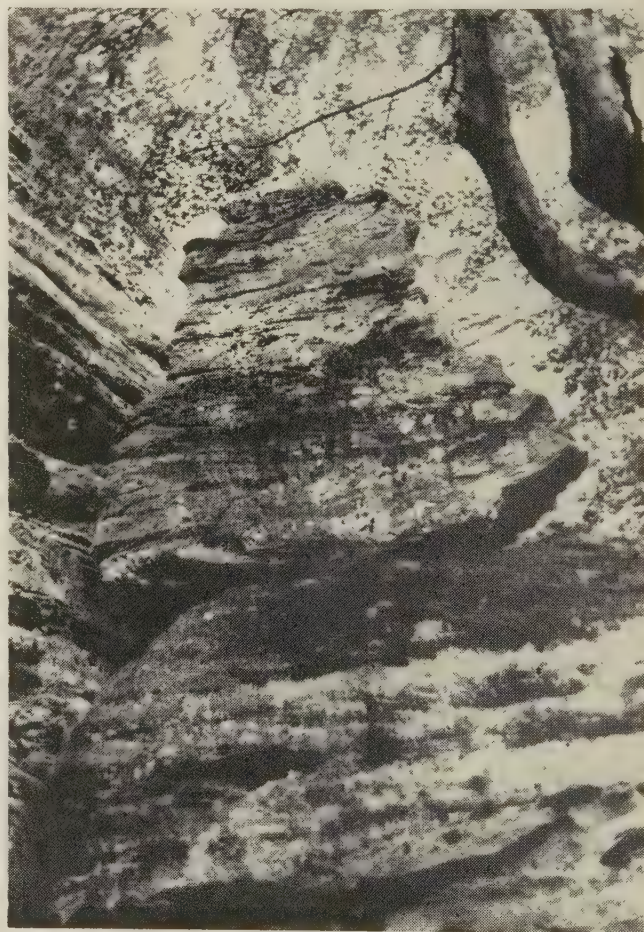
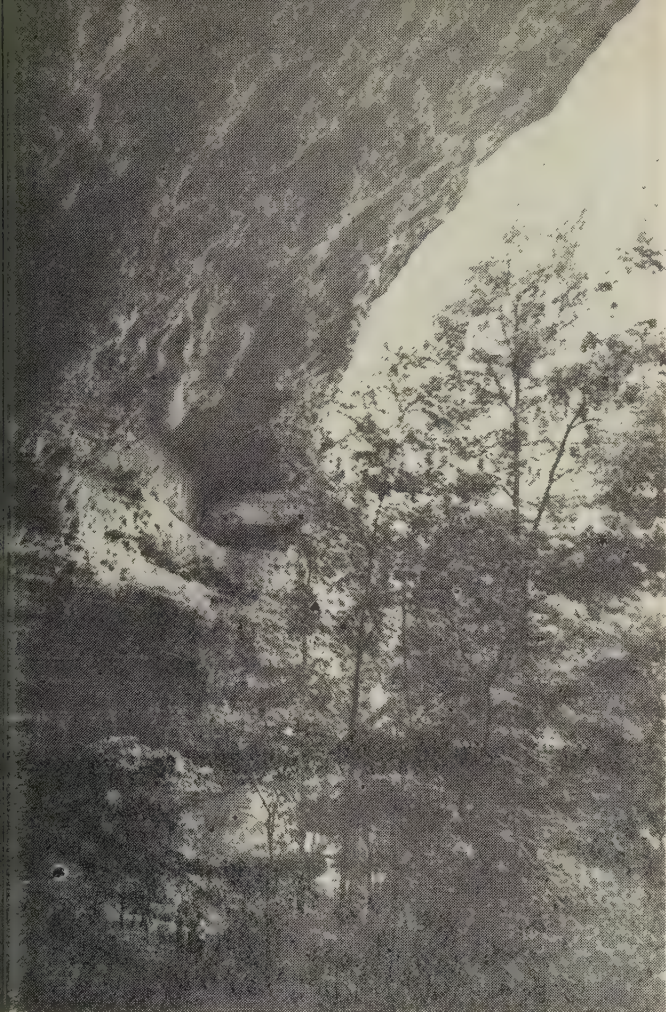


Photo by W. H. Farley, Harrisburg

Pyramid Rock, Ferne Clyffe

From Mohawk Spring we plodded on and on, for a time alongside the little stream that meanders around the valley. We stopped to enjoy Pocahontas Spring and we squeezed ourselves through, or up, or down, or what have you, the rock formation locally known as the Devil's stepladder.

It will take a husky person the biggest part of one day to explore Ferne Clyffe. If you will take a tip from us, leave Hawk's Cave, as it is called, to the last. It is the fitting climax to a day of enjoyment.



Two views from inside Hawk's Cave, Ferne Clyffe.
(Photos by John Puslis, Chicago Daily News.)

From apparent level ground, we followed a trail, that must have climbed, but that, so gradually, we were not puffing at any time. Suddenly the footpath swung sharply to the right and we saw an opening. It was a large cave or overhang. We exclaimed in the customary manner, and then heard our guide say, "That's not it, come on." We gave our belt another hitch and followed. On past this cave we went, and again made another sudden swing to the right and there was Hawk's Cave. No one had to tell us. We knew it.

Picture if you can in your mind a giant band shell, three hundred feet wide, thirty feet deep, and fifty feet high at the center. Imagine sitting in one of the band chairs inside the band shell and looking up at the ceiling of the shell. Fluted, and carved in sweeping semi-circular rows, it gives the effect of an elaborately carved proscenium arch in a rococo theater of the gay nineties.

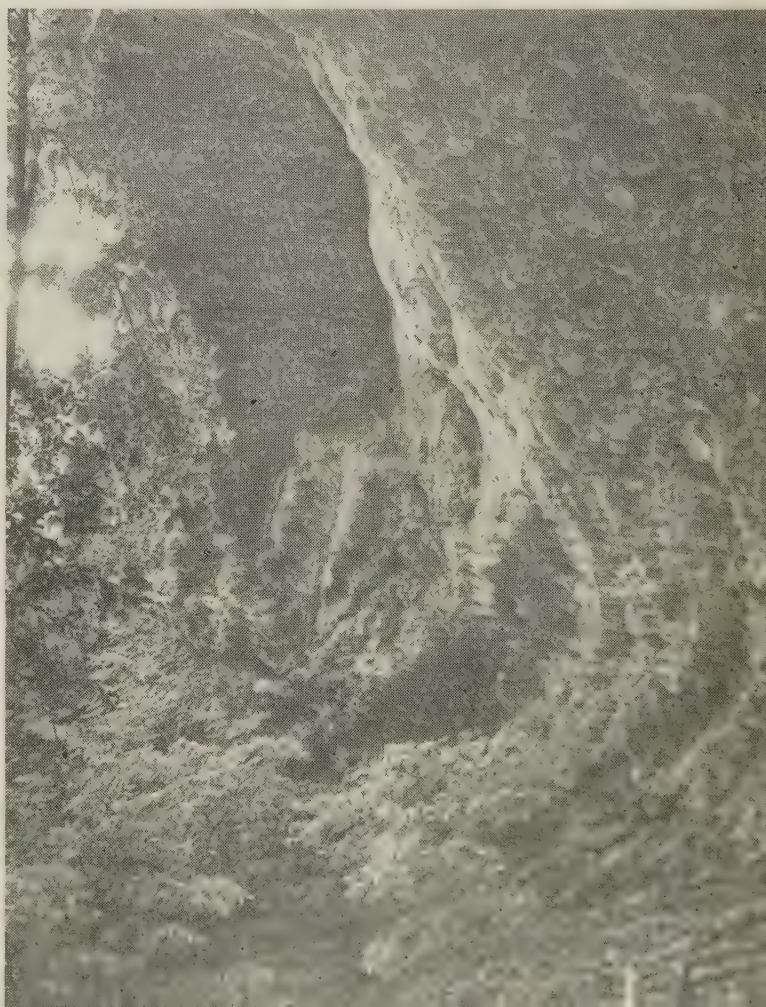
Timidly, and with chills running up and down our spine, we inched over to the edge, where, if it were a real band shell, we would have been standing among the footlights. Holding on to rocks and saplings, we looked down. Did we say down? Yes, at least seventy-five feet, down to the floor of the valley. Raising our eyes to the level position, we saw the spindly tops of the forest trees, which in the years have grown high enough to peer over the edge and into the floor of the band shell.

On the sand-covered floor of the giant overhang (it really is not a cave) we saw the footprints of wild animals. Our guide identified them as prints of coons, and foxes. We took his word for it. It would not have surprised us if lions, tigers, elephants, and even dinosaurs had suddenly appeared. Brother, this was nature, and nature in the raw!

As we stood at right center of the stage, we imagined ourself as a Melchior, or Thomas, or a Caruso, and wondered if we could fill the stage or band shell and the open spaces below. What a place for a stupendous performance! Then we noticed how every little sound was echoed and magnified against the rock walls. We stood there and tried to figure out some place to seat a vast audience, for if such were possible, no place we ever have been would be as ideal for a sunrise religious service.

We had to leave—the jeep had to get home. Crawling up the sides of the rock walls, we, after many a jolt, reached the outside world, skimmed over the road to Goreville, and started home in our merry Oldsmobile.

Miss Emma Rebman, owner of Ferne Clyffe, now in her eighty-second year, has for most of her life had the ideal of Ferne Clyffe as a State park. The Greater Egypt Association has secured from Miss Rebman a deed in trust for the ground, to be turned over to the State of Illinois upon the payment of the small sum of five thousand dollars to Miss Rebman or her estate. The matter has been presented to the State administration.



KORNTHAL CHURCH

Just two miles south of Jonesboro is Kornthal Church. Because of its unusual location, the church has come to be known as "The Church of Peaceful Valley."

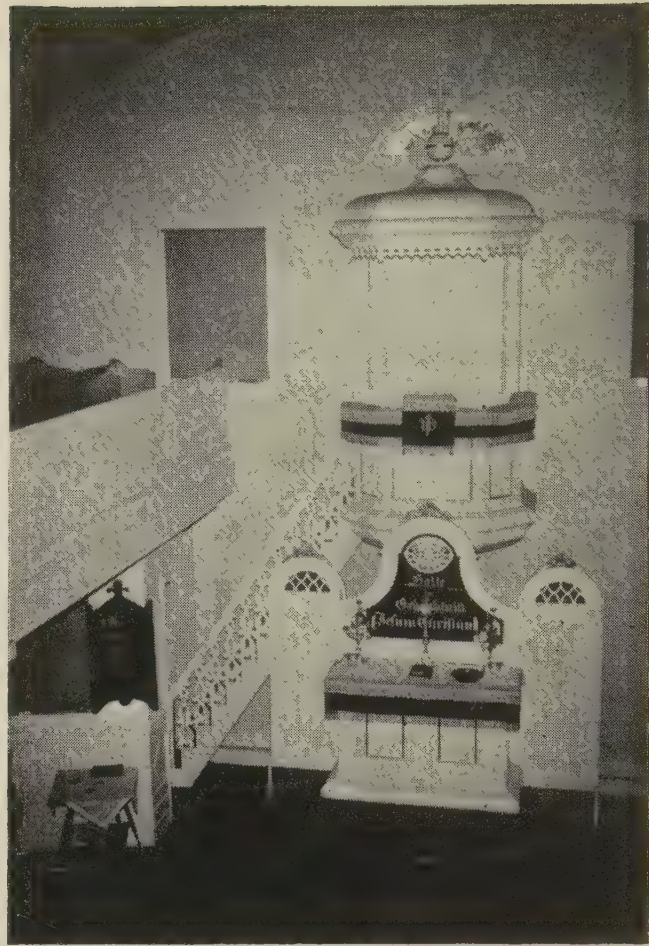
Amid tall old forest trees, the white frame building stands as it did in 1861, when it was dedicated. In the interior is the altar with the pulpit above it reached by a flight of steps with filagree-carved decorations. As far as is known this is the only pulpit of this type in Egypt.

As our country grows, as transportation facilities get better, as improved roads become more numerous, country churches find it a hard battle to survive. The Kornthal Church today has less than thirty members, and can no longer exist.

An offer has been received for the building which, if taken, would result in three or four families using it as a place of residence. It requires no

St. Paul's Church, Kornthal

Photos courtesy Ida H. Englehart



Altar and pulpit, St. Paul's Church, Kornthal

great imagination to realize what the beautiful relic would be in a few years of occupancy such as that.

There is just one other solution. The amount of money needed to purchase the building and the one acre of ground in which it stands, is a nominal amount. The purchase should be made by the State of Illinois, and the church preserved, just as it is, as a historic and architectural memorial. To do this, an act of the legislature probably will be required, to appropriate the necessary funds.

Several persons interested in the preservation of Egypt's historic and sentimental relics have prevailed upon the church body to hold off the sale for a short time. The method that will be necessary to save this property for posterity most likely will be for some interested and public-spirited citizen or citizens to advance the necessary funds for the purchase of the property, and hold it until next year when the legislature again is in session. At that time, surely, the legislative members from Egypt will arrange the passage of the necessary act.

The EGYPTIAN KEY offers its facilities as a clearing house for a discussion of ways and means to attain this desired end. We will be glad to hear from all those interested.

It would be a tragedy if this beautiful relic were lost and the Church of Peaceful Valley were no more.

Again, action, not words, is needed.

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Egyptorials

NEW LOOK

The women, God bless them, are going in for the New Look. Miss and Mrs. America are buying new dresses or altering the ones they have. The women must keep in style.

As we journey up and down and around Egypt, we get the wish that businesses were like the women. By that we mean that the business houses of Egypt would be remodeled or new ones bought, so that the establishments would have the New Look.

When you take a vacation or go on a business trip, what is the impression made upon you by a town that has a dilapidated looking business district? Not a good impression.

Have you ever stopped to think what impressions Egypt's visitors get when they drive through or linger in our towns? They come to Southern Illinois to see the glories of our scenic spots, the color of our trees and flowers, the sheen of our lakes and rivers, and then see our business districts, dull, gray, drab, out-moded.

There is nothing the matter with the stores or business men of Egypt. Once past the psychological barrier of a forbidding or dreary front, the customer finds quality merchandise, well selected, offered with courtesy. The point is, it takes more effort to get the customer into the old store.

How about a concerted movement on the part of business men to acquire the New Look for the downtown streets of Egypt?

METER-OLGY

For many years there has been a saying, "From shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves in three generations." We do not know if that is a fact, but recently we have observed another phenomenon of life.

It does not take three generations to go from hitching posts on the square to hitching posts on the square!

LET US GET A REPUTATION

More visitors are coming to Egypt each month. They are coming from the North and the South, from the East and the West. They are coming from short distances and from greater distances.

How will they react to their visit in Egypt? What will be their opinion of Egyptians as expressed to their neighbors upon their return home?

What kind of a reputation do we want? A good one, of course. There is no argument that the Egyptian is the friendly, courteous citizen, but do we think to go a step or two out of our way when we see a visitor? As business men do we offer some little special service to visitors? If Egypt can achieve the reputation of "that hospitable area" she need have no worries for her economic future.

EVERYTHING DEPENDS UPON YOU AND ME

A friend furnished us with the following statistics. We in turn offer them to you, our readers. We cannot guarantee the correctness but they seem to be impressive.

Population of United States.....	140,000,000
Persons 65 years or older.....	42,000,000
Balance left to do the work.....	98,000,000
Persons 21 years or younger.....	54,000,000
Balance left to do the work.....	44,000,000
Persons working for the government....	27,000,000
Balance left to do the work.....	17,000,000
Persons in the armed services.....	4,000,000
Balance left to do the work.....	13,000,000
Persons in state, county and city offices	12,800,000
Balance left to do the work.....	200,000
Persons in hospitals and insane asylums	126,000
Balance left to do the work.....	74,000
Bums, and others who will not work....	62,000
Balance left to do the work.....	12,000
Persons in prisons and jails.....	11,998
Balance left to do the work.....	2

JUSTIFIED

For several years, Egyptians have hoped that Little Grassy Lake would be completed. For some time it seemed hopeless to expect such a result, soon. Then the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service became interested in the Crab Orchard Area. Congressman Bishop introduced the necessary bill in Congress and the fight was on.

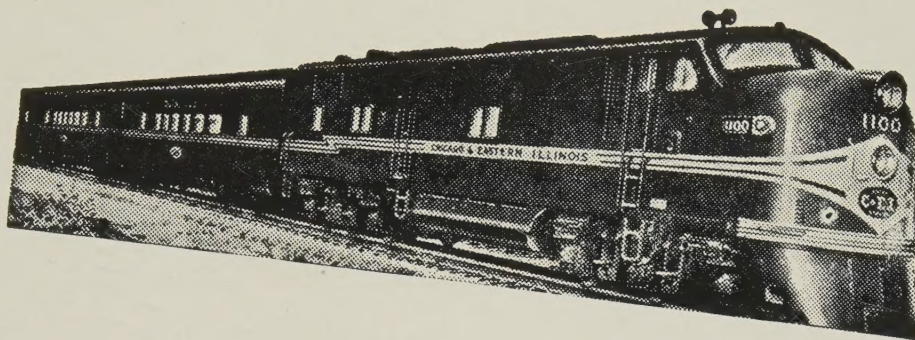
For some reason this measure was opposed. For what reason we never could figure out. But the opponents lost and U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service took over the Crab Orchard Area, officially, March 7, 1948.

Plans have been drawn, bids have been asked. For what? For the completion of Little Grassy Lake. The Fish and Wildlife Service states that Little Grassy will be completed this year. They also promise this year repairs on the Crab Orchard dam, the bathing beach, and the roads within the reservation. They promise to build the Negro bathing beach.

WE'LL BE LISTENING

Now that a march song has been provided for Southern, we hope we will not have to hear the University of Illinois Loyalty March played by Egyptian bands at public festivities.

it's hark!
hark!
THE MEADOWLARK!



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Since that maiden "flight", one year ago, the Meadowlark has girdled the globe 10 times in her daily travels; her passenger list now exceeds 150,000. More than 41,000 guests have been served in her congenial "Sparhawk Inn."

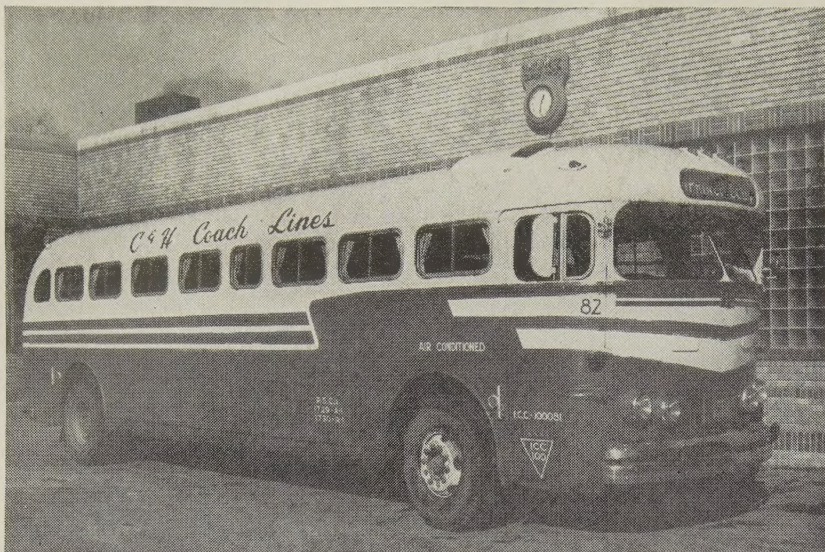
We are celebrating a great success... one which you have made possible through your loyal patronage, and for which we sincerely thank you.

**Save time everyday
the Meadowlark way.**

Train No. 25 Southbound (Read Down)		Train No. 26 Northbound (Read Up)	
5:10 pm	lv Chicago	12:05 pm	ar
5:50 pm	lv Chicago Hg's.	11:28 am	iv
6:39 pm	lv Watseka	10:43 am	iv
7:48 pm	lv Villa Grove	9:43 am	iv
7:59 pm	lv Tuscola	9:29 am	iv
8:13 pm	lv Arthur	9:16 am	iv
8:26 pm	lv Sullivan	9:00 am	iv
8:46 pm	lv Shelbyville	8:41 am	iv
9:16 pm	lv Alton	8:07 am	iv
9:24 pm	lv St. Elmo	8:01 am	iv
9:45 pm	lv Kinmundy	7:39 am	iv
10:01 pm	lv Salem	7:25 am	iv
10:30 pm	lv Mt. Vernon	6:56 am	iv
11:00 pm	lv Benton	6:26 am	iv
11:11 pm	lv W. Frankfort	6:15 am	iv
11:21 pm	lv Winston City	6:05 am	iv
11:31 pm	lv Marion	5:55 am	iv
12:11 am	lv West Vienna	5:15 am	iv
12:20 am	ar Cypress	5:05 am	iv
F—Flag Stop			



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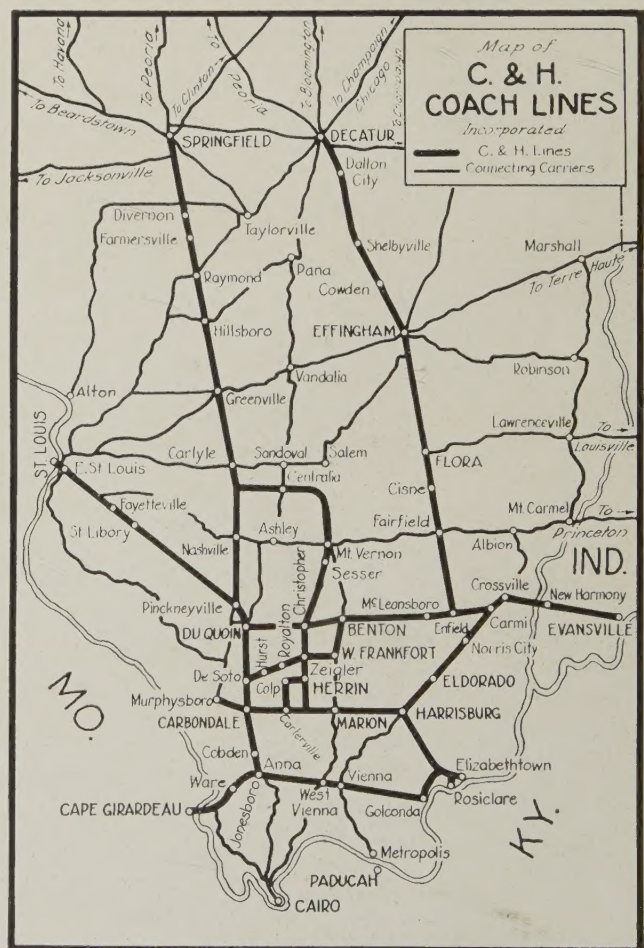
Anna, Benton, Carbondale, Carmi,
Centralia, Du Quoin, Eldorado,
Fairfield, Flora, Harrisburg, Herrin,
Marion, Mt. Vernon, West Frank-
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